Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 127 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 215, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morfality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £270,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
Paid Up Capital	4,71,900
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay,
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(A Speciality)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof, is 5 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 650 and Rs. 500. . . . . sold for Rs. 350 and Rs. 295, recpectively.
Come at once and take one of the few left out of a large Stock.
MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511.

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & Co.
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Price on application.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy		TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy		TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER —Improved Model No. 3, just received. Ball-bearing Carriage, Visible, Two-color Ribbon, Back-spacer, compact, light-running, Large Ribbon spools, front stroke, stencil cutting device, wide universal key-board and equipped with all modern devices. The National weighs only 9 lbs. and is particularly suitable for business, professional or home work. Price including compact Travelling Case, Rs. 180 only. Buy a National to-day and get more for less money. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Tele. "Writertype."

THE KRISHNA CUTLERY WORKS.—Manufacturers of cutlery and surgical instruments. Repairing of surgical instruments, razors, knives, etc., undertaken at moderate rates and promptly executed. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, 2, Lamington Road, Bombay. For facility of the customers we have arranged to receive orders at Messrs. R. B. JAWKER & Co., Electro-Platers, Guilders, Oxcidice Copper and Silver, Nickel Platers and Repairers, No. 19, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 4310

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

JAIL PADLOCKS in use by different Jails of best galvanized metal absolutely secure and unpickable for Godowns, Jails, etc., manufactured at the Pioneer Lock-works under skilled European supervision in 2in., 2½in. and 3in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-4 each.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road.

WANTED you to purchase a t once a WATERPROOF COAT at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each from our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Building, opposite the Edward's Theatre, else the stock will exhaust. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of Second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3313

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nation Portable, Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case, Rs. 180 Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver Reliable secondhand Typewriters, any make All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of diseases, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write full particulars. Three days' treatment, to be sent free, if cure is felt sure. 'SREE' WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta. 4196

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2 &c. BUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOMBAY ALPHANSO MANGOES, 10lbs. Basket Rs. 7 free of all charges. Order with cash or V. P. P. to DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PERFUMERS—Earn Rupees ten (10) daily with a Hand-book of 8 eight French Formulas, Price Rupee one only. Apply to S. VISNU RAO, Bombay, No. 4, near Post Office. 4508

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CHINESE Silk Yarn Importer wants a CLERK, having sound knowledge of Silk business. Apply stating salary to Box No. 329, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4537

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER on Rs. 35 for Monghiba Girls' High School. Apply with testimonials to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR, Gondal State. 4532

WANTED URGENTLY—Four competent ACCOUNTS CLERKS, salary according to qualification. Apply personally to ACCOUNTS OFFICER. 111th Mahars, SANTA CRUZ. 4531

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for Oil Press and Mills. Salary according to abilities. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart experienced ACCOUNTANT for a mercantile firm, salary according to qualification. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 309, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4478

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE TEACHER for the higher standard of a Local High School. Good salary to a competent man. Apply to Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4507

WANTED—A GRADUATE for A. V. SCHOOL, Kapadwanj, on Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 p.m. Future prospects good. Second language Persian preferred. Apply soon to A. J. KAPASI, Chairman, School Board, Kapadwanj Municipality. 4503

WANTED—Two GRADUATES. Pay Rs. 75—10 and Rs. 60—75 as ASSISTANTS for Ankleswar Municipal High School, from June 17th. State second language, optionals, honours and experience. Applications to reach before 31st May, 1918. N. N. ANKLESARIA, Barrister-at-Law, Chairman, Ankleswar Municipal School-Board, Ankleswar Municipal Office. 4501

HEAD ACCOUNTANT.—Applications are invited for the post of Head Native Accountant to a large Mercantile House in Busra. Applicants must have a comprehensive knowledge of Importers and Exporters accounts and be able to take full charge of the department. Salary Rs. 450 per month with annual increments. Apply to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4540

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN, knowing Municipality and other works to look after our properties and to collect rent. He should have good references. Again wanted men to undertake contracts for collecting rent. Liberal terms for men of capability and standing, good airy bungalows to be given on rent at Walkeshwar. Apply NATHOORAM RAMNARAIN, Walkeshwar, near Government House, till 11 a.m. and after 9 p.m. daily. 4474

WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER or LENDER to invest Rs. 8 to 10 thousand in a profitable business shop. Write Box No. 328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4529

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The very best class of POLO PONIES, thoroughly trained, very fast and big size. Apply immediately and send photograph of pony to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEO of Alwar. 4468

WANTED.—A big PLOT OF GROUND on long lease between Mazgaon and Dadar with Compound small Bungalow, Sheds and Godowns fit for Oil Mills. Apply with full particulars and lowest rent possible to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4511

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage, should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars. 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

WANTED.—OIL MILLS, HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES, ROTARY MILLS, CRUDE OIL ENGINE 40 to 50 horse power in working order with Tanks for Oil and Water, pumps and pipes, Filters, Press-Rollers, Decorticators, Heating Kettle, etc., and accessories for a a Soap Factory such as Cast Iron Frame, English Bar and Tablet Cutting Machine, Stamping Machine, etc., Apply with full particulars and lowest prices to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4510

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Belsize make, 30 h.p., 4 Cylinder Bosch Magneto, 5 seater MOTOR CAR, Topper valves. Recently overhauled and repainted in very good condition. Rs. 4,000 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4518

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Altitude 7,000 white and pure 2 lbs. tin Rs. 1-8, postage extra. THE HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 4418

FOR SALE—CHEETAS, WALRUBUS MONKEYS, only pair in India, Crested Crane, Blue, Red. and Baboon Monkeys. Apply GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay. 4517

FOR SALE—LIGHT CAR, 10 H.P. A.C., 1915 model, 2 seater, with Dicky—C.A.V. lighting—Rs. 5,500 or near offer. For full particulars apply to Box No. 317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4497

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CYCLE with side car of known make "Indian," in excellent working order, inspection invited. Please apply MUNJEEBHOY KHATAO, Duncan Road, Doorgadevi. 4447

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVERCOATS from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each at our Retail Branch, opposite the Edward's Theatre, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3314

FOR SALE—40 PREFERENCE SHARE of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., carrying 7 per cent. interest, Rs. 400 paid up each share, Managing Agents Messrs. Tata & Sons, in one or smaller lots. Offers. Address to Box No. 308, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4475

FOR SALE—CINEMA FILMS, and complete PATHE CINEMA OUTFIT, Cinema Carbons, 15 by 18 by 12 inches, Siemen's Dynamo, 900 Volts., 1,000 Rev., 12 Amp. with switch board, electric fans, Cinema Films on hire. Apply D. C. PATELL, Jheriwalla Building, 21, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 4485

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply to A. S. CURIMBHAI & Co., No. 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 4524

TO BE LET—A large GODOWN in Temperance Hall, Colaba. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE or his Estate Manager Mr. KAHANLAL DEVRAM DANE, 17-18, Elphistone Circle, Fort. 4530

TO BE LET—PREMISES, situated at Parsee Bazar Street, bearing Nos. 20-22, are to be let either wholly or by each floor. The ground floor is suitable for a bank or a shop as well as office, the top floors for offices. Tenants occupying on a long lease may suggest their required changes, which if possible will be effected, the premises now being under repairs. For particulars, please apply to the Secretary, N. M. Wadia Charities, on the premises. 8518

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAR LOAN.

BONDS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1921.

5½ per cent. bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1923.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 103 per cent. in 1925.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 105 per cent. in 1928.

PRICE OF ISSUE RS. 100 PER CENT.

INTEREST UP TO 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, WILL BE PAID TO YOU IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY at its Head Office and Branches will, on and after 3rd June, supply you with any of the above War Bonds in pieces of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000. No application forms are required.

You are invited to come to the Bank to make your investment any business day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.). 4459

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF LIEUT. H. G. CLARK, I.A.R.O.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all claims by Creditors against and sums due to the Estate of the above deceased Officer, who died on 16th April, 1918, are to be lodged with me, the undersigned, at No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date of this notice and after such time no claims will be entertained by me.

R. B. NICHOLSON,
Captain, I.M.S.,
President, Committee of Adjustment,
No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock.
Dated May 28th, 1918. 4526

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, being a Public Holiday, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 4534

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES ISSUED ON 1ST JULY, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Standard Mills Company, Limited, will, on the 1st day of July, 1918, pay to the Debenture holders of the said Company all principal and interest payable under the Debentures held by them on the presentation and surrender of the Debentures at the registered office of the Company, at Navsari Buildings. Interest will cease to run on the Debentures after that date.

For and on behalf of
The Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 23th May, 1918. 4535

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB OF BARODA HINDU FEMALE SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that TWENTY-NINE SCHOLARSHIPS are open to deserving Hindu Females, who are subjects of Baroda State or residents in the Bombay Presidency.

(a) Sixteen Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month open to Hindu Females studying at any Institution of Anglo-vernacular Education
(b) Eight Scholarships of Rs. 10 per month open to Hindu Females studying at any High School, Training College or School of Arts.
(c) Five Scholarships of Rs. 25 per month open to Hindu Females studying at any College of Arts or Science or Medicine.

Applications from intending Candidates for the Scholarships aforesaid must be accompanied by the following certificates:

(1) Certificates from the Head of the Institution in which the applicant is studying stating the standard or class in which the applicant is and testifying that she is a Hindu and also testifying to her good character and satisfactory progress in studies and attandance.
(2) Certificate testifying that the applicant is unable to proceed with her studies without help from outside and testifying that the applicant holds no scholarship or if she holds any scholarship the amount and duration thereof together with the names of the Donors.

Applications will be received by Rao Bahadur SOONDERDAS NARANDAS SOLICITOR, one of the Trustees of the above Trust Fund, at his Office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than the 30th June, 1918.

Bombay, dated this 27th day of May, 1918. 4533

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 104-110 Cochin Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1917.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.
Bombay, 1st May 1918.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 29th May, 1918 both days inclusive.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHUNJISHAW MERWANJI CONTRACTOR, ARDESHIR EDULJI KOOPER, ARDESHIR BEJONJI BHARUCHA and DARASHA HORMUSJI MISTRY have contracted to sell to our client Mr. CHHOTULAL LALLUBHAI, the property hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any share, right, title, claim or interest to, in, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, sale, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at 53, Medows Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims, if any, which will then be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground lying and being at the west of DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11023 square yards as per Collector's bill or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 201 and 202, New No. 13727, Old Survey No. 307 and New Survey No. 3428, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7264 to 7271 and Street No. 160 to 174 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North partly by the property of Mahomed Husein Mukba and partly by the property of N. R. Wadia and others, on the South by the Simplex Mills, Ltd., on the East by the DeLisle Road, on the West by the property of Bori Isaji Tajbhoy.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1918.

DUBASH & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4539

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AIMAI, widow of MERWANJI HORMASJI GAZDAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Trinity Chapel Back Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 8393, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53, then under No. 4 and now under C. Ward No. 2838 and Street No. 4 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the house of the late Sorabji Dady Suntoke deceased, on or towards the East by the said Trinity Chapel Back Road, on or towards the South by Sorabji Dady Suntoke Lane or Trinity Church Street and on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the estate of Sorabji Dady Suntoke deceased and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1918.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4538

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of landed property at Chunna Butcher Street advertised to take place today is POSTPONED until further Notice.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Jeejee House, Ravelin Street, Fort, opposite the Freemason Hall, and next to the Excelsior Theatre, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, electric hall lamps, musical box, rich English carpets, beaded door chicks, Ratnagiri made, inlaid marble top cabinet, corner cabinets, English glass door book cases, old China vases and jars, one set marble clock with figures, writing tables, French brass bedstead, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs mahogany dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, rich pictures, revolving top writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys and easy chairs, folding chairs, cane sofas, etc., etc. The property of R. Bailey, Esq., Proprietor Messrs. G. Bailey and Co., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of about 100 bales English Piece-goods and about 100 cases Lime Juice Cordial, damaged by Sea water.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mallet Bunder, or Chamar Godi, on account of the underwriters:—

About 100 bales English piece-goods, damaged by sea water, such as prints, tanjibs, checks, satins, velvets, mercerised checks, red and white twills, black and blue serge, glaze border prints:—

Also about 100 cases Lime Juice Cordial by "Rose."

The above goods were taken alongside the S. S. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basra and Persian Gulf, but owing to the storm on the 12th March last the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank in the harbour.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram with a grey arab horse and harness.

1 Bay arab gelding, about 8 years old, believed to be sound.

1 Punch Cullian Waler horse, goes well in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 29th May, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 31ST MAY 1918 AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), AT THE 3RD FLOOR OF GREEN MANSIONS APOLLO BUNDER JUST OPPOSITE TO TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Auction sale of specially made to order season teak and black wood very decent strongly made telescopic dining table, dining arm chairs, season black wood richly made and highly polished drawing room suite, side board cabinet, bedroom almyrah, cloth and gown press, very strong and substantial new design wooden cot, iron cot, mahoganized chest of drawers, writing tables, meat safe, dumb waiter, jardineer stands flower pots, marble statue, big drawing room carpet, galichas hatstand, towell racks, rich glass and crockery ware, etc.

On FRIDAY, the 31st May 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place very decent season teak and black wood strongly made furniture including telescopic dining table, dining arm chairs, fancy side board, dumb waiters, season black wood strongly made rich tapestry lined suite of sofas, chairs, marble top octagon tables, side teapoys, mahoganized cabinet very strong and substantial wooden cot, iron cot, bed room almyrah, and glass and panel door almyrah, cloth and gown press, glass door, book cases, side teapoys, leather lined sofa, English oak wood chairs, mahoganized chest of drawers, hat and umbrella stand, towell racks dirty cloth basket, chival glass on stand, marble statue with stand, drawing room carpet, bir-flower pots, easy and low chairs, glass and crockery ware, etc., etc.

The property of T. H. Price, Esq., accountant of the general secretariat going up country and others.

Catalogues will be published and goods are on view.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 CASES AND 32 DRUMS OF BLEACHING POWDER.

Under instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at "E" Shed Prince's Dock the following:—

Ex. S. S. "KANSAS."
S. P. & Co., 15,250—1/16 cases bleaching powder.
S. P. & Co., 15,250—1/32 drums bleaching powder.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES OF WHITE SHIRTINGS AND NAINSOOKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons, and on account and risk of the undermentioned parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the office of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani & Sons, in Bhesania Building at Hornby Road, Fort, the following goods:—

(1) On account and risk of Mr. S. S. Renhen:—Ex. S. S. "Mahanada."
D. S. & Co., 1,269/70 equal to 2 bales white shirtings No. 7 B.
(2) On account and risk of Mr. S. H. Buseri:—Ex. S. S. "Circassia."
E. E. E. S. D. S. & Co., 1,218 5 bales White Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S. S. "City of Agra."
E. E. E. S. D. S. & Co., 1,218—5 bales White Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S. S. "Clan Gordon."
E. E. E. S. D. S. & Co., 1,213—5 bales White Nainsooks No. 999.
(3) On account and risk of Messrs. J. H. Khermoosh & Co:—
Ex. S. S. "Castalia."
H. A. R. S. 4,824 6/10 3 bales White Shirtings No. 7 Leipman.
(4) On account and risk of Mr. F. M. A. Ispahany:—
Ex. S. S. "Castalia."
2 bales White Shirtings No. 7 Leipman.
Ex. S. S. "Mahanada."
5 bales Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S. S. "Circassia."
5 bales Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S. S. "Clan Gordon."
E. E. E. S. D. S. & Co., 1,218—1960/64 equal to 5 bales Nainsooks No. 999.
Ex. S. S. "Clan Gordon."
E. E. E. S. 5 bales Nainsooks No. 999.
(5) On account and risk of Mr. M. H. Monalim:—
Ex. S. S. "Castalia."
A. N. 4823 3 bales White Shirtings No. 7
Ex. S. S. "City of Adelaide."
A. N. 4823 2 bales White Shirtings No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 524: 525: 525A case No. 378A King's Circle (Vincent Road, Matunga.)

AUCTION SALE OF 100 F. P. BALES, SUPERFINE MULTAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public Auction on Saturday the 1st June, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Colaba, by order of Messrs. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., the following slightly damaged cotton.

100 F. P. Bales, Superfine Multan Cotton
MENNESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION MERCHANTS HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SALE OF MORTON'S JAMS AND CROSSE AND BLACKWELLS SAUSAGES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms a consignment of the following.

100 cases each 6 dozen C. & E. Morton's assorted jams.
20 cases each 6 dozen Crosse and Blackwell's sausages.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

A HOT FAVOURITE
HELEN HOLMES
THE IDOL OF MOTION PICTURE FANS
In Episodes 4th, 5th, and 6th of the
RAILROAD RAIDERS
THE RAILWAY SERIAL SUPREME
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
THRILLS! PUNCH! ACTION!
Abound in every chapter. Dashing, daring Helen Holmes was never seen to better advantage. Don't fail to see her.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH
TO-NIGHT
LAST TWO EPISODES!
LAST TWO EPISODES!
of
JIMMIE DALE
ALIAS
THE GREY SEAL
WHO IS THE TOCSIN?
Come and see the riddle solved at last.
NEXT WEEK
Look out for a Superb Italian Production.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY: at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In all the Leading London Musical Successes

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 29th MAY

"THE QUAKER GIRL"

THURSDAY, 30th MAY

"MR. MANHATTAN"

FRIDAY, 31st MAY

An Opera Bouffe in 3 Acts

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

SATURDAY, 1st JUNE

A Pinero Musical Comedy

"THE BOY"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

LAST NIGHT

FANTASTICS

TOWN HALL

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MARIE CORELLI'S

Most Popular Work

"TEMPORAL POWER"

The much-discussed Novel that brought the celebrated Authoress to the zenith of her fame

VISUALIZED AS A GREAT 6-ACT SUPER-FILM

"TEMPORAL POWER"

"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of the world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

With these words ringing in their ears the seething, cursing mass of humanity surged forward.

MARIE CORELLI

is nothing if not daring in her writings and in

"TEMPORAL POWER"

ANOTHER BIG

CONSPIRACY of three AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

Persecution of Labour at the Enrichment of Capital.

MOST VIVID SCENES in the SECOND INSTALMENT of

THE

"GODDESS"

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

From Saturday, 25th May.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES

at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Two-fold Programme

presented this week by the most favourite Cinema-Theatre in Bombay

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

HAS MET WITH IMMENSE SUCCESS.

The first Drama, a page from ancient Greek History, is a charming Screen-Story of

"THEODORA"

(4000 feet)

the mighty, mischievous, amorous Consort of the great Emperor Justinian.

The second Drama, the narrative of an English governess being harassed in a German home just before the war, goes under the name of

"The Daughter of England"

(4000 feet)

It is about the best variety bill you had ever a chance to see in a single show.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

MR. E. H. DUCASSE presents

"A GAMBLE FOR LOVE"

A "Broadwest" All-British Adaptation of The Famous Racing Novel by

NAT GOULD

A Film that offers all the thrills of real horse-racing played by a dazzling array of British Stars, including

GERALD AMES

VIOLET HOPSON

and the celebrated English Jockey **E. WHEATLEY.**

An exciting picture for all sportsmen.

The story of a beautiful and wealthy young widow's loves and her racing affairs.

"BOMBS" TWO PARTS COMIC

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

"Variety is the salt of Life, and the brilliant Drama screened this week by the largest and the finest Picture-House in the City,

"LIEUTENANT OF THE NINTH LANCERS"

(5,000 feet)

is full of vivacity, gaiety, gravity, levity, and intensity. It is the prettiest Love-story ever filmed.

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic Film in the Programme.

—:o:—

OUR COMING SERIAL

The Bombay Public will be delighted to know that our mighty New Serial—45,000 feet—

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

will commence from Next Saturday, 1st June.

The first three Episodes to be screened the first week. It is the most fascinating and absorbing Photo-Play, so weird, intense and compelling, as to make it a serial of tremendous mystery. Look out for

THE FIGHTING TRAIL

THE MAJESTIC

NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK

Fourth Instalment

OF THE SENSATIONAL RAILWAY SERIAL

THE GIRL AND THE GAME

Episodes 10-11-12.

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE AND A SPARKLING COMIC

USUAL 3 SHOWS at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

PATHÉ GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS

IMPERIAL

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ANTONIO MORENO IN **"THE ANGEL FACTORY"**

ONE OF THE BEST PICTURES PRODUCED IN MONTHS.

PATHE'S

History of the Great War

Our Armies at Sea. Scenes on board the Troopships—"Imperial Triumph," our last contingent, Canadians at Salisbury Plain, Indians at Marseilles, etc., etc.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

and

A ROARING COMIC

—"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"—

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT GALA VARIETIES !!

At 6-30 ***To-night*** A 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY CO.

Presents

SELECT VARIETIES

intercepted by

CHOICE CINEMA

TO-MORROW THURSDAY

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

Presents

A Breezy Musical Sealet

AHOY !! THERE !!!

JACK ASHORE

JACK AFLOAT

A swell show with waves of merriment

EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Commencing from Saturday 25th May

THE

EXCELSIOR

will present

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF FILM EVERY WEEK

Starring

WORLD'S FOREMOST ARTISTES

In spite of heavy cost and curtailment of 10 o'clock shows no expense will be spared in providing an absolutely

First Class Bill of Fare

upto a Standard of the Old

EXCELSIOR

Reputation.

THE

EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

THE EVIL PATH

A five-part French Drama with a strong and gripping plot teeming with human pathos, passions and noble sacrifice.

"ARIZONA"

A Scenic Film.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

Crescent BMSC Brand

TRADE MARK

CREX WASHING POWDER

USE "CREX" FOR WASHING ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON ARTICLES.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL IN USE. DOES NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE FABRICS, NOR AFFECT THE COLOUR OF DYED MATERIALS.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN 14 lbs. BAGS.

EXACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED IN EVERY BAG.

Manufactured by—

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd,

Northwich, England.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

The monsoon extended in north-east India Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly gene- and strengthened in the west coast of the ral in Lower Burma, Bengal, west coast of the Peninsula, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon, Bassein, Maymyo one and a half inches, Akyab, Tavoy three, Moulmein, Diamond Island, Cherrapunji four, Tejpur one, Dubrugarh, Cox's Bazar, Darjeeling, Jessore one and a half, Jalpaiguri five, Barisal two, Berhampore four, Naya Dumka one, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore, Mercara two, Calicut three, Sholapur one and a half.

Forecast:—A diminution of rain in the Central Provinces. Extension in Behar and east of the United Provinces.

HEAVY FLOODS IN RANGOON.

TRANSHIPMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 28.

The latest news shows no signs of flood abatement on the Rangoon Prome line. Zigon town, the centre of a big rice growing district, is said to be under water, while one stream is filled with floating logs and girders and has rendered Minhle bridge unsafe. The Prome mail yesterday did not get to Rangoon, but returned to Prome, forty miles of the line being under water more or less. The railway company in a statement on the breaches say that transhipment is impossible until floods subside.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.684 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.858 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do. do.	77.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,SSE,S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	168 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.05 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.11 "
Do. do. year	3.57 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 28th May	4.09 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	28	m	0	12	26	4	28	m	6	18	15	2
Wed.	29	m	1	4a	28	8		m	7	10a	19	0
		m	0	51	26	3	29	m	6	52	15	6
		m	1	41a	28	9		m	7	50a	19	1
Thur	30	m	1	32	26	0	30	m	7	30	16	0
		m	2	20a	28	1		m	8	33a	19	2
Fri	31	m	2	19	25	8	31	m	8	14	16	10
	June	m	3	3a	27	7	June	m	9	24a	19	1
Sat.	1	m	3	16	25	4	1	m	9	6	17	10
		m	3	52a	27	1		m	10	28a	18	10
Sun.	2	m	4	24	25	1	2	m	10	10	18	10
		m	4	48a	28	9		m	11	37a	18	4
Mon.	3	m	5	42	25	2	3	m	11	31	19	8
			5	49a	26	4						

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
May 28 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10m.
" 29 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
" 30 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
" 31 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
June 1 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.
" 2 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12m.
" 3 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter	2d. 9h. 50.0m. a.m.
New Moon	9d. 3h. 32.7m. a.m.
First quarter	16d. 6h. 41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon	24d. 4h. 8.3m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 28th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and in excess in the southern districts. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal.

The United Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Allahabad and is practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the eastern districts. Night temperature is above the average generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded except at Karachi where heavy cloud is present. Humidity is above normal in upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average in upper Sind and below it in south-west Rajputana. Jacobabad reports a maximum of 121deg. F. Night temperature is also in defect in south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature continues below normal in Central India West and the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Duststorms are reported from the north-west and Saugor has had 0.20in. of rain. Humidity is moderately above normal. Day temperature is below the average throughout and the deficiency is considerable in the south, ranging up to 20deg. at Chanda and 22deg. at Nagpur. Night temperature is also in slight or moderate defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 2.35in., Ratnagiri 2.16in., Karwar 2.05in. and Mormugao 1.90in. Skies are overcast except at Karwar. Humidity is above normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average, the deficiency being greater in day temperature.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally; Sholapur reports 1.53in., Ahmednagar 0.57in. and Aurangabad 0.21in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal generally. Day temperature is in considerable defect nearly everywhere and the maximum at Poona is 19deg. below normal. Night temperature is below the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been more active on the west coast and moderately heavy rain has fallen from Bombay to Calicut, the heaviest being 3.1lin. at Calicut. Rain has also fallen locally in the Bombay Deccan while isolated showers are reported from Hyderabad and the north-west of the Central Provinces. Day temperature is very low in Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and the south of the Central Provinces.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 28th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure since 1st Nov.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th May)	83.6	74.0	54	..	6.23	—1.73
Jask	92.7	82.8	84	..	8.06	+3.99
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.8	85.6	67	..	3.05	+1.09
Rawalpindi	105.6	69.5	20	..	19.66	+8.29
Lahore	115.6	82.1	40	..	4.25	—0.15
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	115.7	85.1	33	..	4.68	—2.32
Delhi	111.9	89.8	68	..	1.35	—2.38
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	112.2	89.8	37	..	1.26	—1.01
Mainpuri	113.3	85.6	32	..	0.91	—1.89
Jhansi	110.9	91.0	37	..	0.28	—1.94
Cawnpore	109.6	90.7	53	..	1.11	—1.28
Allahabad	110.0	90.5	34	..	0.42	—2.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	121.1	83.6	67	..	1.14	—0.25
Karachi	87.6	81.8	80	..	1.54	—0.09
Ajmer	100.4	80.2	69	..	0.25	—1.75
Jaipore	107.7	83.2	46	..	0.34	—1.78
Kotah	109.2	88.0	45	..	0.10	—1.59
Mount Abu	86.0	66.4	79	..	0.15	—1.79
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	79.2	65	..	0.15	—0.45
Dwarka	89.3	81.7	81	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval	86.6	83.2	77	..	0	—0.53
Rajkot	100.6	76.5	62	..	0	—0.69
Bhavnagar Para	104.4	80.8	80	..	0	—0.80
Surat	94.9	82.2	78	..	0.20	—0.26
Ahmedabad	103.2	81.0	61	..	0	—0.42
Deesa	103.9	80.2	68	..	0.01	—0.69
Neemuch	101.3	79.3	47	..	0.53	—0.73
Indore	98.7	78.3	68	..	0.31	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.1	79.5	57	..	1.46	—1.76
Saugor	102.0	78.0	54	0.20	0.44	—2.55
Hoshangabad	102.7	85.4	59	..	0.62	—1.67
Khandwa	101.5	81.1	62	..	0.36	—1.19
Akola	99.7	81.5	59	..	1.28	—1.09
Amraoti	98.8	76.8	63	0.02	3.56	+0.93
Nagpur	97.7	74.5	67	0.01	2.60	—0.93
Chanda	89.5	76.0	77	0.03	2.44	—1.46
Raipur	99.2	79.6	57	..	3.39	—0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	77.4	92	2.35	5.29	+4.27
Ratnagiri	74.9	73.7	94	2.16	6.81	+5.54
Marmugao	82.9	..	89	1.90	34.18	+31.12
Karwar	81.8	73.8	86	2.05	28.45	+24.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.8	75.9	63	..	3.66	+2.02
Ahmednagar	86.1	70.1	81	0.57	8.25	+6.08
Poona	78.6	73.3	77	..	7.30	+4.78
Sholapur	92.6	69.0	77	1.53	3.38	+2.35
Bijapur	88.1	72.1	72	..	5.35	+2.16
Belgaum	81.0	67.5	97	0.06	8.57	+2.55
Aurangabad	92.9	72.0	81	0.21	6.51	+4.32
Nhanamabad (Indur)	91.2	71.7	68	..	2.03	—1.00
Hyderabad	93.6	74.2	62	..	4.64	+0.79
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.4	73.6	93	2.25	27.94	+18.31
Calicut	81.8	74.1	95	3.11	41.02	+23.69
Cochin	86.6	75.5	84	0.68	41.04	+14.83
Colombo	86.2	77.8	82	..	38.16	—9.74
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.3	82.2	66	..	15.36	+6.78
Bellary	92.1	73.9	64	..	4.91	—0.21
Cuddapah	95.4	81.7	65	..	6.28	—0.35
Madras	99.6	81.1	63	0.02	27.89	+5.87
Bangalore	80.5	66.7	85	..	19.87	+3.54
Coimbatore	87.8	70.3	81	..	12.67	+3.01
Trichinopoly	98.8	78.2	58	..	0.28	—4.77
Negapatam	100.2	80.2	65	..	40.73	+8.72

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th May, 1918, was 29.89 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
May 28.

The tone of the market this morning was quiet, the quotation for Fine Broach July being Rs. 666. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 662 and advanced to Rs. 664, though there was little business doing. Later on the rate dropped to Rs. 660. At Colaba fluctuations occurred and closing rates were as under.

For ready the enquiry has been moderate, but full prices are asked for cotton of really good staple such as Belgaum Bailhongal.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	..	Rs. 659
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	..	" 690
" M. G. Coompta	"	..	" 635
" " Westerns	"	..	" 650

QUOTATION 9-30 P.M.
July fine 658/8.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.
QUOTATIONS 28TH MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	585	570	530	490	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	580	565	525		"
M.G. Khandesh ..			585		"
M.G. Muthia ..		585	555		"
M.G. Broach ..	680	670	662	712	"
M.G. Naosari ..		820			"
Sawginned Dharwar				705	"
M.G. Westerns ..				700	"
M.G. Coompta ..				720	"
M.G. Bagalkot ..				725	"

*** RECEIPTS.**
The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 27th May 1918.

Cotton	14,821	bales.
Wheat	44,190	cwts.
Linseed	9,453	"
Rape, &c.	85	"
Gingelly seed	15	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	7,117	"
Rice	36,176	"
Myrabollams	3 324	"
Cottonseed	1,437	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	28,568	"
Jowar	3,328	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	6,872	"

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.
Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.
COLABA, 28th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..	595	580	535	495	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	590	575	530	..	Ready
Akola Khamg ..	..	645	625	..	Ready
Fair-Staple M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M.G.) ..	685	675	667	..	Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	705	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	590	565	..	Ready
Dhagadra Limbdi (M.G.) ..	..	..	700	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	710	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	705	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	735	Ready
Antnl-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	740	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.
The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:
Bombay, May 28th 1918.—5 p.m.

	Basis Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 ..	53 0 0	7 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80 ..	53 0 0	7 7 0
" Karachi Bangis ..	53 0 0	7 6 8
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
" Cawnpore ..	7 3 0	7 9 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 14 0	8 4 0
" Thin ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	62 0 0	— — —
" Gajar 75-25 ..	55 0 0	— — —
" Gajar 50-50 ..	54 0 0	— — —
" Black ..	50 0 0	— — —
Poppyseed, White ..	11 0 0	11 9 0
Groundnuts ..	4 8 0	— — —
Mowraseed ..	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley ..	36 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed ..	48 8 0	10 8 0

Forward: Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May .. 7 5 9
" August-September .. 7 7 9
Linseed May .. 8 5 3
" Sept. .. 8 13 3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.
Bombay May 28th 1918.

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	15—12
Shapurji No. 10	14—14
Simplex No. 10	14—13
Edward No. 10	14—13
Light Houses No. 6½	12— 5

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 28th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong "	209½
Shanghai "	299½
Japan "	145½
Singapore "	155½

Market quiet.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.
BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, May 28th. Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,212-4
Total up-to-date	27,70,108-4

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BARRISTER'S MARRIAGES.

FIRST WIFE DIES; SECOND SENT TO AN ASYLUM.

A retired barrister, Wm. C. Neblett, formerly practising at Singapore, was committed for trial at Kingston, (Surrey) in mail week, on a charge of bigamy, after pleading guilty. He was admitted to bail in his own recognisance of £100.

In 1887 defendant married, at Stockholm, a Swedish woman, who died in 1894, at Calcutta. He came to England and married a Miss Jessie Tacon, the couple sailing immediately for Singapore.

Mrs. Neblett almost immediately developed mental trouble, and they returned to England in less than a year after the marriage. The wife was admitted to a private asylum at Camberwell, where she had since remained.

In November last defendant married, at Kingston, Mrs. Alice Suzanne Deveson, a widow of 60, he being 61, and it was stated that he really wanted someone to look after him, as he suffered from cataract in the eye, and had to be accompanied by a nurse.

When served with the summons defendant said, "Yes, I married this woman (Mrs. Deveson). My wife has been in the asylum a number of years. What was I to do?"

Evidence was given that Mrs. Neblett had greatly improved in health, and that there was a prospect of her complete recovery.

"TRICKS OF CONSCIENCE."

JUDGE ACCUSES OBJECTOR OF UNTRUE STATEMENTS.

In the custody of a warder, Clarence Henry Norman, a well-known conscientious objector, was present before a King's Bench Divisional Court in mail week, to support a rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus, which he had obtained against the commander of Exeter barracks.

Norman alleged that he had been illegally transferred into the Army. The military people said he was released from the Army on condition that he did certain national work, and signed an undertaking to obey the rules of the Committee of the Home Office. He, however, disobeyed the rules by stopping work, with others, on the day that an objector named Firth, who had died at Dartmoor, was buried.

If they had known one-tenth of the real facts when the rule was applied for, it would never have been granted, said Mr. Justice Darling, in giving judgment.

Facts had been concealed from the Court when the rule nisi was granted, and Norman had stated the contrary of the truth in saying he had worked without complaint from August 1916 to February 23 last. He had been shown indulgences because he had a conscience with which he could play tricks of this kind. He had been properly recalled to the Army, tried, and punished. The rule would be discharged with costs.—The "Daily Chronicle."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Monday the 27th instant.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
PLAGUE CASES		
Fort, Northern	0	1
Bhuleshwar	1	0
Mazagon	1	0
Kamatipura	0	1
Worli	0	1
Total	2	3
SMALL POX	1	Nil
CHOLERA	Nil	Nil
	1918.	1917. 1916.
Total Mortality ..	86	104 76

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

May 28.

BULLION.
Bar Gold Rs. 31-14.
Sovereign Rs. 19-11.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 108-10.
Silver 1st Sett. Rs. 108-10.

EXCHANGE.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 months' sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Frcs. 203¼.
3 months' sight France Frcs. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.
Share market ruled quiet but steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Standards 1862/8, Swadeshi 2000, Swan 670, Simplex 790, Shapurji 135, Pearls 592-8, New Greats 362-8, Morarji 3000, M. Petit 2140, Madhowji 2315, Luxmi Cotton 1690, Kohinoor 1460, Kasturchand 1270, Ind. Malwa 332-8, Ind. Bleaching 162-8, Finlay 537-8, Fazulbhoy 797-8, David 557-8, Currimbhoy 380, Crescent 247-8, Century 450, Nagpur 2455, Bombay United 905, Bombay Dyeing 1325, Advance 1290, Katni Ordinary 242-8, Katni Defd. 1210, Tata Ordy. 247-8, Tata New Ordy. 100 prem, Tata Old Defd. 1160, Tata New Defd. 385 prem, Alcocks 855, Bombay-Burma 710, Bombay Tramway 360, Bombay Steam 312-8, Tata Hydro. 1270.

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For immediate sale all classes of high class **Beldam's and Chaplin's Steam and Hydraulic Packings,** such as Lion Steam Packing, Garlock Packing, Mosleys Duriflex Packings, Thistle Packing, Chaplin's Diamond Kohinoor Packings, Asbestos Wire Multicore Packing, Neron Packing, Paragon Packing, Genuine Tuck's Packing, etc.
Torrel Jointing Sheets and ordinary Red Jointing Sheets.
All classes of Green, Dark, Grey and Khaki Waterproof Cotton Canvas 36" wide.
Best Ashwood Oars 12', 14' and 16' long.
Steam Proof British Admirality quality Rubber Sheets, all sizes.
Modern pattern English Life Belts or Life Jackets passed by the Board of Trade.
Ready-made Waterproof Paulins of all sizes.
One Direct Driven Manlove and Alliot's Hydro Extractor 42".
One John Brown and Sons' English Plaining Machine, second-hand, sound working order, about 38' long.
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The Governance of India.—As it is and as it may be: A hand-book of Progressive Politics. By Babu Govinda Das, Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
Surendranath Banerjea's Speeches and Writings.—Comprehensive collection. Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
Wacha's Speeches and Writings.—Comprehensive collection. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of "I.R." Rs. 2-8.
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Sarojini Naidu's Speeches and Writings.—Price Re. 1. To Subscribers of "I.R." As. 12.
What India Wants: Autonomy within the Empire.—By G. A. Natesan, As. 8. To Subscribers of "I.R." As. 6.
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Rash Behari Bhose's Speeches and Writings.—Second Edition. Re. 1-4. To Subscribers of "I.R." Re. One.
King George's Speeches on Indian Affairs.—Price Re. One To Subscribers of "I.R." As. 12.
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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*
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No. V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Fantastics, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Meeting of the Board of the City Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, June 3.

King's Birthday, Public Holiday, Banks closed.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

"Fantastics", Town Hall, 9-30.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15, and 10-0.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

REGISTRAR.—Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, J.P., retired Registrar of Bombay, father of Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur, and the late Mr. Jehangir B. Registrar, died last night. Funeral this afternoon at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at his residence, Dhondy Lodge, Dadar Main Road, near Police Court.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Solemn Corpus Christi Procession, which the Sociedade do SSmo. Sacramento e Sagrado Coracao de Jesus Dabul annually celebrate in the National Church of St. Francis Xavier, Burrow's Lane, Dabul, takes place this year on Sunday, the 2nd June, at 6-30 in the evening. Preparatory to this feast there will be a Three Days' Spiritual Retreat, which begins on Thursday the 30th instant.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest, at the Coroner's Court, on the body of Gulabsha Khalil, a Mahomedan aged 35. While the deceased and his brother it was stated, were trying to get across the line at Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway, a train from Kalyan came up and knocked him down, although his brother stepped back and saved himself. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

KILLED BY PASSING TRAIN.

Dr. Nunan held an inquest on the body of a Hindu, who was found lying between Chinchpokli and Curry Road Stations in an unconscious condition. The man had serious injuries on the head and he died in the J. J. Hospital where he had been taken for treatment. The medical opinion showed that the deceased died from shock and concussion due to fractured skull and severe wounds on the crown of the head. The jury's verdict was that the death was caused by fracture of the skull, the deceased having apparently been injured by a passing train while trespassing on the line.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

All racing enthusiasts should go to the Royal Opera House this evening, for Mr. E. H. Du Casse is presenting the film adaptation of Nat Gould's famous sporting novel, "A Gamble for Love." Gerald Ames plays the hero and Violet Hopson the heroine, while the noted jockey E. Wheatley handles the role of the jockey of the story. The supporting cast consists of people well known on the London stage, and the production is, of course British. The scenes were actually filmed at Epsom for Lord Rosebery lent his house "The Durdans" and Sir Robert Wilmott his private race-course at Hawthorne Hill. There can be few people who have not read "A Gamble for Love"—the story of a rich and beautiful widow's love and racing affairs. It is a most exciting tale, admirably suited to the screen, and all who go this evening to see it are certain to pay a second visit before Sunday.

THE DOMICILED COMMUNITY AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with deep interest the letter of "Indian Anglo-Indian" in your issue of the 24th instant. It must be confessed that your correspondent tells us a good deal of truths concerning the Anglo-Indian community. Friendly criticism such as that given by your correspondent cannot do it any harm. On the contrary, it should do it the greatest good if it could rouse it to remedy its shortcomings. I belong, myself, to the Anglo-Indian community, and I should like, with your permission, to point out to my community our besetting sins; and I sincerely hope that as time goes on we will gradually recognize that we must begin to set our house in order, before we pose ourselves as the antagonists of our Indian fellow-subjects, in their endeavour to secure for this country a more independent form of Government. In my opinion, the following are the shortcomings of the community, which require the earnest attention of our leaders:—

(1) Its indifference to education and absence of ambition to improve its social and economic condition.

(2) Its apathetic attitude towards any movement for its uplifting.

(3) The false pride that seems deep-seated, in so far, that it is the vanity of many members of the community to consider themselves Europeans and to belittle anything that sounds Indian in origin.

(4) The vulgar belief that only by aping Europeans of the lower sort, using their slang, and copying their deportment, they can make-believe that they have nothing in common with the Indians.

(5) The keeping up of appearances, even when they can ill-afford to do it.

(6) The evils of intemperance, and, to a great extent, immorality which eat deeply into the vitals of the community.

(7) The fondness of the community for frivolities, and its ignorance of things in general. A dance during any season or a whist-drive will attract thousands, while any serious movement will hardly bestir them and will not draw a dozen. The Anglo-Indian Empire League itself will perhaps be the first to bear testimony to this. Meetings all over the country to raise an Anglo-Indian Army proved a sad failure.

(8) The absence of any desire in the community to recognize India as its home and to take more interest in Indian affairs. Fair-complexioned individuals in the community generally forget that they are of mixed blood, and even darker individuals affect to despise the natives.

The above are, what I really think to be, the shortcomings of my community. And there is no doubt that unless these are remedied at once, the community will feel the struggle for life in the near future to be keener and keener here.

Before concluding, I would like to draw attention to the first shortcoming above enumerated. Its indifference to education and absence of ambition to improve its social and economic condition are the most curious tendency of the community. Promising young boys and girls are removed from school before they have stepped over the threshold of real education. In many cases their parents are well able to allow them to stay longer at school. But the only ambition which seems to animate them is to send them, as soon as they are physically fit, though the mental training may be thoroughly defective, to the workshops, the railways, the customs, the telegraph and the subordinate medical department, to mention only those well-known preserves of the Eurasian community. The absence of the members of the community, with but a few exceptions, is remarkable in the learned professions, in commercial pursuits, independent callings and higher Government positions. The false pride, or rather false notion of itself, which the community has unfortunately acquired, is one of the causes that make it despised both by Europeans and Indians; for a certain amount of clownishness is necessary in order to pose as what we are not. Hence it is that Europeans view it with contempt and amusement and the Indians with disgust. It is well known to all that the first man or woman to call a fellow-subject here a "nigger" is generally an Eurasian. Please note that our objection to be called "Eurasian" is due to this very false notion of ourselves. For some reason or other we always seem to think that we are, and should be, quite ashamed of our Indian origin. The community, however, will have sooner or later to realize that in order to get on side by side with our Indian fellow-subjects, it is necessary that all these "tomfooleries" should be abandoned and we must identify ourselves with the rest of the inhabitants of this land, and that the aims of all here should be the welfare of India, our Mother-country. Even the domiciled European should bear this in mind, as India is also his adopted home.—Yours, etc.,

"ANGLO-INDIAN."

Bombay, 26th May.

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THE AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY.

TRIBUTES TO THE AMIR.

The anniversary of the bestowal of the title of Shirajul-Millate Wadden on his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, by the Afghan nation, came off yesterday evening, when Col. Ahmed Ali Khan, the Afghan Government's representative in Bombay, invited a number of prominent people to a garden party at Noor Baug, Mazagon. Among the guests there were several ladies.

Col. Ahmed Ali Khan, received the guests cordially, and after the gathering had been photographed, the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, in proposing a toast of his Majesty the Amir referred to the latter as one of the most faithful Allies of the British Government.

Col. Ahmed Ali Khan, replying, expressed the hope that the friendship which subsisted between the Governments of Afghanistan and Great Britain would become even stronger.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, on behalf of the guests of the evening then proposed a toast for the host.

After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR BYRAMJI DADABHOY.

The death took place last night in Bombay of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, J.P., Retired Registrar of Bombay, father of Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur.

Commencing life as a confidential clerk in the Political and Secret Departments of the Secretariat, the late Mr. Byramji was specially selected for high posts in the Police Department; and in 1865, on the organisation of the Registration Department, Bombay, he was appointed Deputy Registrar, Fort and Colaba, being subsequently promoted to the office of Registrar of Bombay in 1866. He was also Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Registrar of Marriages under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act,—being also a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Municipal Corporation for some years.

QUEEN FIRES MACHINE-GUN.

BANK HOLIDAY TOUR OF A WAR FACTORY.

The Queen spent Bank Holiday visiting a war factory of Messrs. Vickers in the London area, and made use of the opportunity to thank the workers who had sacrificed their Easter holidays. She was accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince Henry.

At this particular factory nearly 3,000 women are employed, and the Royal visitors visited several departments where work was in full swing. Bomb throwers and various types of guns were examined, and in a foundry they watched the casting of manganese-bronze gun-fitting, the scene being lit by the peculiar yellow-green gas which is given off.

From here the party went on to see the testing of a machine-gun. After the mechanism had been explained, the Queen pressed the button and fired a few shots, while Prince Henry and Princess Mary in turn followed her example. Finally they visited a bomb-proof shelter made for the protection of workers in case of aircraft attack.

Queen Alexandra, with the Princess Royal and Princess Maud, also visited one of the Vickers factories during the day, and talked with many of the workers, whom they thanked for "carrying on" over the holidays.—"Daily Chronicle."

SECRET MARRIAGE SEQUEL.

A sequel to the secret marriage of a girl of 15, named Gibbs, to a soldier was an action in the Birmingham Country Court in mail week brought by the soldier's mother. The girl and the soldier's mother made arrangements for her to marry the son, her idea being that she was possessed of money. Subsequently the girl's father, a publican, started criminal proceedings against the bridegroom, and the mother now sought damages for malicious prosecution, alleging that she was arrested on untrue information sworn by the girl's father. The soldier, however, swore that his mother was privy to the forging of Gibbs' signature, and denied her story that she knew nothing of the intended marriage until the girl arrived at the house. Plaintiff's counsel declining to go on with the case, a verdict for the defendant was returned.

USE OF SWADESHI GOODS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention was drawn to "Swadeshi's" letter in to-day's issue of your valued paper. In this letter he mentions a certain kind of Bar Soap manufactured in India, which he found comparing very favourably with the Gossages Soap, both as regards price and quality.

"Swadeshi" complains that the manufacturers either do not know how to market their goods or do not care to do so, and yet I am sorry to notice that he has fallen into the same error. He does not mention the name of the soap which he found so valuable nor the place where it can be had. In the interest of the Indian public and the industry I would request "Swadeshi" to publish these details.

It would interest your readers to know also whether one has to go to the Khatao Makanji Mills to get the articles manufactured by them or they have got a shop for selling these goods, and, if so, where?—Yours, etc.,

K. S. R.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

CAUSES OF IRRITATION.

Our wonder and resentment continue to be excited by spasmodic, sectional "treak" strikes, such as that in the Rhondda Valley, where 3,000 miners came out in "sympathy" with men whose day's pay had been docked because they had attended a comrade's funeral, says Mr. Alexander M. Thompson writing in the "Daily Mail." But such phenomena generally have underlying local or personal causes, a full and particular understanding of which is essential to correct judgment.

In general, the industrial sky is uncommonly clear. Of the 15 sectional strikes reported in various parts of the country during the month only 3 now survive. The executive of the Engineers have passed a resolution "regretting" the Manchester Conference's violation of their constitution. The Manchester men met again yesterday and "in view of the grave crisis in France" abandoned their strike threat. The miners are quietly obeying the call to the colours. The abandonment of the Easter holiday, enreated with needlessly alarming abruptness by Mr. Churchill, has been freely criticised s yet another example of the Government's disconcerting habit of "chopping and hanging"; but trade union officials express he conviction that it will be loyally accepted in the districts and industries where stoppage of work is not absolutely necessitated by difficulties of transport and mechanical requirements such as the cleaning of boilers.

"We wish the Government weren't so umpy and eccentric," said one Labour eader yesterday, "but if they'll only make p their minds what they want us to do, whatever it is, we'll do it."

That is unquestionably the general attitude of the British workers towards the war. I gathered from many talks with employees and employers at Birmingham last week, and from the mass of letters with which I have been honoured, that the real trouble is not a hankering for surrender, but a critical, impatient keenness to "get on with the war." Men grumble not because they are overworked, but because they are not allowed to work.

AN IDIOTIC SYSTEM.

A writer who describes himself as "one of the Clyde shirkers denounced by Lord Inchcape for stopping work at noon on Saturdays—after putting in 95 hours of hard graft in the week," informs me that other men are "hanging about because there is nothing for them to do. While labour, time, money, and material are being wasted in constructing new shipyards, the existing yards are standing half idle. Who is to blame? All I know is that the employers have their 10 per cent. profit on wages paid whether the men are loafing or working."

The idiotic system which has made this possible is assailed on every side. "If all men had been working at pre-war speed," writes a Hartlepool man, "there would have been less need for dilutees and aliens. A new boat used to come to the Legs for her engines and boilers and she would steam up in a week. Now it takes months—mostly owing to the shipbuilding and engineering firms being paid not for the work done, but for the number of men employed."

I am told that shipyards are overstocked with "dud" inspectors who hinder output by demanding ridiculous tests and insisting on stupid red-tape formalities. Cases of futile expenditure are cited by the score. These things make discontent, discouragement, and slacking. "Unrest," writes one manufacturer, "exists not only among working men, but also among the middle and higher classes: *it is caused by the conviction that we are not making the best use of the country's resources.*"

Our chief need in this grave time is unity. The country is in danger. We must all pull together or we shall pull down the State that gives us life and liberty. "Men's hearts ought not to be set against one another, but set with one another, and all against the evil thing only."

£250,000 GIFT FROM AMERICA.

A CHEQUE OF GRATITUDE TO THE BRITISH RED CROSS.

America has given a munificent donation to the British Red Cross, a cheque for £250,000 having been handed over by Major William Endicott, on behalf of the kindred institution of the United States, says the "Daily Chronicle." This brings the total amount of the financial assistance given by the States to about £500,000.

"We realise," said Major Endicott, "how little it is in our power to lessen the horrors of war, but we feel it is a privilege to aid by this contribution in the care of the wounded, who have so gallantly fought for the cause, which is now ours as well as yours, and to alleviate as far as possible the suffering caused by the great battle now raging in France.

"We felt that we wanted to give some substantial outward and visible sign of our deep admiration and sympathy for Great Britain at this time of terrific struggle. And we thought our Red Cross organisation was the fittest to represent the American nation, inasmuch as it has 23,500,000 members, who have each paid at least a dollar as evidence of their earnestness, in addition to 14,000,000 children each of whom has paid a shilling."

EMPTY TABLES AT LONDON TEA-SHOPS

Patrons of popular restaurants and tea-shops have lately remarked a decided falling-off in the number of persons frequenting these establishments, though whether or not this is due to food restrictions and high prices it is not possible to say. At 1 p.m. in mail week in a tea-shop not ten minutes from the Strand, which, until a few weeks ago, was exceptionally crowded at that hour, 20 empty tables were counted, while at every other table there was at least one vacant seat.—The "Daily News."

DEATH SENTENCE ON GERMAN SPIES.

REVELATIONS AT TRIAL IN GENOA.

During his recapitulation of the damning evidence against the German spy gang at Genoa, the Crown Prosecutor produced an incriminating document of exceptional importance, says the Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

It appears that in October 1914, although then Germany was still the nominal ally of Italy, Bavarian Alpine troops were fighting against the Italians in Trentino and Cadere, and German submarines were torpedoing Italian merchant vessels in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Germany had urgent need of getting through to North and South America a very large quantity of wireless telegraph material for the purposes of its undersea campaign, without attracting the notice of Great Britain. This material was eventually forwarded to the care of the Genoese Electrical Power Company by Herren Sneiler and Soyka, procurators of the Gondrand Mangili firm's offices in Berlin, while Herr Ampt, one of the directors of the Genoa company, undertook to expedite the consignment from that port to its real destination aboard the steamship America.

"FOR OUR GERMAN FATHERLAND."

One of the preliminary letters read in court, sent by Soyka to Ampt, runs as follows:—

I have a very delicate matter on hand, for which I need a German-Italian, and I have thought of you. It is an affair about which strict silence must be kept, in the interest of the State. The Genoa Electrical Company would serve me splendidly, since the matter involves very important interests for our German Fatherland. Rear-Admiral Emsuann is in charge of arrangements.

Since our meeting the Frankfort situation has undergone rapid modification. Herr Sneiler will accompany the wagons, and tell you everything that I cannot write. I have got to exercise care that our dear cousins on the other side the English Channel are put off the scent, because they have their eyes on this expedition.

Herr Sneiler is furnished with the necessary papers; also one for the German Consul-General in Genoa, should his intervention become needful. In conclusion, I intend proposing you for a decoration of merit.

In fact Ampt later received such an honour from the Imperial Government and, like his three co-directors in the Genoa Company, he further secured the title of Cavaliere of the Crown of Italy.

The Crown Prosecutor demanded that this quartette should be sentenced to be shot in the spine, that Borrand Huber be relegated to the galleys for life, that Locker and Saameli and the decoy girl Frida Liebenthal be condemned each to 20 years' strict confinement.

SEVERE SENTENCES PASSED.

Genoa, March 29.—At the court-martial which has been trying the charges of high treason in connection with the Genoa electrical works the president to-day read the sentences of the court, condemning "in contumaciam," the accused, Konigsheim, Ampt, Martelli and Hess, to death by "shooting in the back"; Frieda Liebenthal, Locker and Saameli, for complicity in treason, to 20, 15 and 10 years' hard labour respectively; and Huber, for destroying and damaging plant, to 10 years' hard labour.

All the accused were made liable for the costs of the trial. The prisoner Luigi Martin was acquitted, and his release ordered.

The public on hearing the sentences cried "Viva L'Italia."

SUSPECT FINED £100.

AUSTRIAN WOMAN WHO CLAIMED GENERAL AS A FRIEND.

"Regarded by the military authorities with the gravest suspicion," was the statement with reference to Adele Stanier, who appeared at Westminster police-court in mail week.

Accused was a middle-aged woman of Austrian birth, living at Carlisle Mansions, Westminster, and she was charged with failing to report herself weekly to the police.

It was stated by prosecuting counsel that defendant had spoken of her friends and acquaintances in the Army and Navy. She had been married to an Austrian, who died, and she was afterwards married to an Englishman. Whether he was now living was not known. At any rate, for very good reasons an order for surveillance was served on her last October. She had ever since taken up a most defiant attitude. The last excuse she put forward for not reporting was that she had been ill, and that her little dog had died, but the police knew that she was out every day as usual.

Defendant, speaking with a strong foreign accent, said she had never done anything against England, in which she had lived for 21 years. She had letters before her from high-placed people whom she knew as friends. Mentioning the names of persons—one a general—she declared that they would not have associated with her if she was in any way dangerous.

Mr. Francis fined defendant £100, or in default three months.—The "Daily Chronicle."

In connection with the explosion and fire on the s.s. City of Madrid at Rangoon on Friday in addition to the cooly found dead in the hold, two of three coolies, who were taken to the hospital with burns have since died, but Mr. Hardcastle, Chief Officer, and Fitzgerald, the carpenter, are progressing favourably.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

INFORMATION AGAINST MR. EVANS.

The following information was laid before Mr. A. H. S. Aston by Mr. A. R. Gadkari on behalf of Mr. Manilal Tribhovandas Bodaji, against Mr. B. J. Evans, Sub-Editor, the "Times of India." Mr. Bodaji stated:—

"I am a partner of the firm of M. Lakhina and Co., who deal in mill stores and reside in Bombay.

"The accused is a sub-editor at the "Times of India" office.

"I had been to Matheran and I started from there on the 26th instant at about 1-45 p.m. I came to the Matheran station at about 1-30 p.m. and got into a second class compartment. Messrs. Ghelabhai M. Shah and Tapidas J. Dalal were the only passengers in that compartment. They had occupied the seats before me.

"The starting signal was given and the bell was rung when the accused came in with another European gentleman. The accused was carrying a big dog with him.

"I and the other two passengers whose names I have mentioned above talked among ourselves as to whether there was no separate compartment for carrying the dogs and also that why the passengers are allowed to carry the dogs with them in the compartment when there is not sufficient room for men.

"The accused got annoyed at this and asked us to get down. We refused to do so, whereupon the accused called the station-master. The stationmaster came there, but refused to interfere when I told him that we had got into the compartment prior to the accused and his friend.

"The accused got still more annoyed at this. He held the witness Tapidas J. Dalal by his coat and shook him forcibly, gave him some blows and pushed him out of the compartmet very roughly. I then told the accused not to act roughly like that. The accused thereupon gave me fists on the nose, head and over the face. My witness Mr. G. M. Shah, who got afraid of the accused, was leaving the compartment when the accused twisted his hand.

"I was bleeding from the nose. The station-master was called and he was requested by me as well as others who were there to assist in getting the name of the accused. But the station-master instead of doing anything in the matter, allowed the train to start. We all had then to get into another compartment.

"When the train reached Neral I approached the station-master, told him what had happened and requested him to help me in getting the name of the accused. But the accused persistently refused to give his name even though he admitted in the presence of my witnesses at Neral that he was sorry for having assaulted me and that he would apologise and pay Rs. 10 as compensation for having done so. The accused said that he would not give his name under any circumstances. There was no policeman available at the Neral Station.

"I then got a telegram sent to the Sub-Inspector at Kalyan requesting him to await the arrival of the 20 Up Poona Passenger by which I and the accused travelled for Bombay.

"The Police Jamadar came at the Kalyan Station and got the name of the accused.

"The accused thus aggravated the offence in persistently refusing to give out his name.

"I thus charge the accused under Sec. 323, I. P. C., and pray that process may be issued against him.

"I produce the medical certificate as regards the injuries I still show marks."

A summons was ordered to be issued by the Magistrate.

SELLING STOLEN RAILWAY WARRANTS.

"INSUFFICIENT MEANS AND LARGE FAMILY."

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Kilcoin of the C.I.D. charged Ganeshdas and his son Rochaldas, with dishonestly receiving and disposing of three stolen Railway warrants. The prosecution case was that Ganeshdas was employed as head clerk under Major Hutchinson I.M.S., at the Marine Lines Convalescent Camp, and the second accused was employed as a sepoy. The warrants were in the first accused's handwriting and Major Hutchinson's signature on them was forged. These warrants were used for the purpose of sending people out of Bombay and accused No. 2 had sold one for Rs. 9 to a bogus customer—the railway fare would have cost the latter Rs. 16.

Both the accused pleaded guilty, the first accused saying that he had to support a large family on his insufficient means.

The first accused was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and the second was given five stripes.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Mazagon Police Court, Excise Inspector Pinto charged Raja Hussein Jesadik Hussein with possessing 40 tolas of opium without a license. The accused was arrested on suspicion at Lal Baug, and the opium was found in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty and he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, as he had a previous conviction.

A Poona message says:—Arkeswamy alias Samuel Francis, who is said to be wanted in Calcutta in connection with the theft from Government House, has been sentenced here on two charges of theft of bicycles to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge. One bicycle belonged to Lieut. R. Husband, Harriana Lancers, and the other to Assistant Surgeon Warner. Another case of theft of gold jewellery valued at Rs. 490 belonging to Mrs. W. G. Johnstone, resident in Napier Hotel, is pending against the same accused.

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per year to town and mofussil subscribers respectively.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note hat no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contribution which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors shoul keep copies of their MS. Badly written illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 29th May, 1918.

"IF AND AN."

We pointed out yesterday that the greatest defect of the Resolution on local self-government is the lamentable evidence it affords of the inability of the Government of India, as at present constituted, to move with the spirit of the times, to appreciate the true trend of public opinion and to realise the real needs of the people. This defect, as we stated, is the inevitable outcome alike of the spirit and the practice of the bureaucracy which holds unfettered sway over the land. And the irony of it all is that the Resolution purports to have been issued from the Department over which the Indian Member of the Executive Council presides. It needs, however, no great knowledge of the working of the Simla Cabal to realize that the shape in which the Resolution has been presented to the public has been determined as little by Sir Sankaran Nair, with whom the country has learnt to associate breadth of vision and understanding of her needs, as by the consideration of what is due to the people—a consideration that should have been the only determining factor. What is this determining factor? It is, in brief, the right of the people to manage their own local affairs themselves. The people have hitherto had the shadow rather than the substance of this right. The right can never be fully enjoyed by them so long as it is left to the mercy of officialdom to determine the manner and the extent to which it is to be exercised. That is a position which militates as much against the self-respect of the people as against the grave interests,—the interests of health and education,—which the local bodies are to subserve.

The question of local self-government is a large one and it requires to be dealt with in a large way,—and not in obedience to the prejudices and vested interests of men of little minds. To secure a solution of it, in the only manner which is right and proper, leaders of Indian public opinion have postulated three essential conditions. First, that throughout the country village panchayets on an elective basis with proper and reasonable powers should immediately be established; second, that all Taluka District and Municipal Boards should be made wholly elective and given powers of independent action and financial control in their respective spheres, similar to those possessed by local governing bodies in England; third, that the necessary administrative control should be removed entirely from the hands of local officials and centralised in a Local Government Board, as in England, under the control of an elected member of the Executive Council and commanding the confidence of the public. These conditions are not satisfied in any thing like an adequate manner in the Resolution. This is not surprising in view of the spirit which informs it and the source from which it is derived. The spirit is sufficiently characterised when it is remembered that the reforms adumberated in it are based on the out of date recommendations of an obsolete body like the Decentralization Commission whose findings at the time they were published did not inspire confidence or acquiescence in the mind of the public and whose treatment of the question of the financial resources of local bodies, on which the success of the latter largely depends, was perfunctory in the extreme. The manner in which, for instance, the most important question of reviving village panchayets is dealt with in the Resolution is an index of the halting and unsatisfactory attitude of the Government of India.

The panchayets in pre-British days were the "little republics" of India which maintained their independence, integrity and power from century to century, whatever the changes and falls in kingdoms and dynasties. They were ruthlessly destroyed by early British administrators and their revival, even in a modified form, was vehemently resisted as much by the bureaucrats at the Secretariats as by their confreres in the Districts. In recent years profuse sympathy has been officially expressed with the country's demand for the resuscitation of these bodies. But the professions are yet to be translated into practice. For this deplorable state of things the Government of India are mainly responsible. In their Resolution of 1915, while they gave absolute discretion to the local Government to give effect to their recommendations when and to what extent the latter pleased, they "were constrained to emphasize the note of caution sounded by the Decentralization Commission" in making experiments towards re-establishing the panchayets. Naturally the local Governments fully utilised the license of inaction thus authoritatively sanctioned—with the result that in the Resolution issued on Monday the Government of India again approach the question in the familiarly halting manner and the only thing definite we have is that "an effective beginning should be made"—"where possible." Nor are the panchayets, if they ever come into being under this dispensation, to be real self-governing institutions, for instead of being, as they should be, part and parcel of a living organism of local self-government, they are to be under the fostering care of the revenue authorities! The whole Resolution merely repeats the old bureaucratic formula of "if and an."

TREATING.

We owe an apology to the military authorities whom we criticised the other day for "inertia" in regard to the excessive drinking that goes on in Bombay among certain classes of officers and men. Almost at the very time that our criticism was written, the Divisional Commander, we are glad to learn, had taken action in regard to the matter, as far at any rate as officers are concerned. The Commander-in-Chief sometime ago strongly condemned the practice prevalent among officers of "treating" one another in messes and public places. His Excellency made an appeal to officers throughout India to discontinue this insidious practice. This appeal was very strongly repeated by the Divisional Commander, but since it proved of no effect, a Brigade Order published in Bombay last week announced that the Divisional Commander had been regretfully obliged to "order" that no officer should treat another in any club or public place. As a contributor to our Sunday edition has remarked, this is "a step in the right direction," but gratifying as it is to note that those responsible have taken this step, it must be said that it only touches the fringe of the whole evil in regard to excessive drinking among military men which is a very grave one and requires to be dealt with in a more drastic fashion. We are aware that the level of temperance and moderation in the Army has very much risen in recent years and there is a wholly new spirit and element in this respect in the Army of to-day. But as long as temptations exist, there will be those who will be unable to resist them and it is the temptations that require to be removed. But, apart from this, the scandal of the example set by the class of officers we have referred to, is one that can and ought to be dealt with on drastic lines. In Bombay it has been no uncommon thing during the last two or three years to see officers (of recent importation) drinking to excess and repeatedly treating one another in the same bar as privates and N. C. O.'s. On democratic grounds this may be sound enough, but as a spectacle from the point of view of discipline it is undesirable and disgusting. We trust that in future this sort of conduct will be closely watched by those in authority and the new order as to treating strictly enforced.

Notes of the Day.

An Unselfish War.

"The glory of this war, my fellow-citizens, so far as we are concerned," said President Wilson in his great speech at the American Red Cross meeting last week, "is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war." The highest test of an unselfish task is the sacrifice borne in order to accomplish it. That President Wilson is determined to see that his country's sacrifice is equal to the measure of the test is sufficiently demonstrated by his new proposal of war taxation. Money remains, as ever, the sinews of the war and how to find it is not the least of the problems which every belligerent country has to solve. For a rich and prosperous country like the U. S., obviously the best way of getting this money is by taxation of incomes, war profits and luxuries. Apart from the fact that profiteering can be got at by it, taxation is the more equitable method of raising revenue than loans which pass on the real burden to the shoulders of posterity.

Sacrifice.

Besides, if the United States, as President Wilson said, "is not only resolved to win the war, but is ready to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice to achieve the end," its people must be ready to spend their "accumulated wealth unstintedly." There is no doubt that inspired by the guidance of their great leader, they will play their glorious part fully and splendidly. Already "hundreds of thousands of their men are carrying their hearts and fortunes in the field" and there is to be "no pause or intermission in the great enterprise," which, on the contrary, is to be "pushed with greater and greater energy" until the desire of the country "to share her freedom with the suffering, oppressed nations" is realised.

Indian Aviators.

We reproduced in our Sunday edition an interesting article on Indian aviators contributed to the "Graphic" by Mr. Saint Nihal Singh who has rendered a great service by drawing attention to the existence of the Indians in the Air Service. Lieutenants Hardit Singh Malik, Sen, Welinkar, Roy and Mohan Singh are apparently a few of those who undeterred by innumerable obstacles have joined the service and distinguished themselves. They have proved by their example that Indians, given the opportunities, are not only capable of mastering the most difficult arts of modern warfare, but are ready to face the attendant risks and perils with a gallantry equal to any displayed during the war. But it is remarkable that while the omniscient Press Bureau and other news agencies have been busy extolling the achievements of Dominion men, not a word of official acknowledgment or encouragement has hitherto been forthcoming as to the services of the Indian as an airman.

Unacknowledged Services.

Lieutenant Malik sacrificed his studies for the I.C.S., to join the Flying Corps and it speaks volumes about the equality of opportunity that Indians enjoy in the Empire that he had to seek the hospitable climes of France to obtain a chance to learn aviation! Mr. Singh relates how Malik last year, while flying over the German lines in the Western theatre of war, was attacked by superior enemy forces and his petrol tank was hit, and he was shot twice in the leg, but managed to bring his machine back. His wounds did not take long to heal. Since his return to active service, he has been flying in Italy. Having regard to all this, it was reasonably to be expected that the authorities, in whose hands rests the work of publicity, would give him and his Indian colleagues their due. Lord Hardinge once said that out of the evil of war much good had come in the direction of promoting a sense of *comaraderie* between Indian and European troops. We wish a similar spirit had pervaded among the civilian and quasi military functionaries in England, prompting them to do justice to their duties unaffected by racial bias or prejudice.

"Rule Out the Submarines."

Evidence, showing how completely ruthless submarinism has been checked, accumulates from day to day. In the course of his Edinburgh speech, the Premier quoted the Admiralty statement that we were sinking more submarines than the enemy was building and we and the Allies were building ships faster than the enemy could sink them. The French Minister of Marine quoted figures in the Senate on Sunday confirming this statement. The new engines which the Allies were using to sweep the seas, he said, had enabled them to secure decisive results since January. During April, Great Britain and the United States alone, he added, built 40,000 tons of shipping in excess of enemy sinkings. Again, there has been considerable increase in the damaged shipping restored to service in the last four months. Finally, there is every reason to expect that the number of enemy submarines destroyed during the current month will be very much larger than that for April.

Dawning Sanity.

We do not suppose there is at present in Great Britain any influential section of the public which objects, on grounds of humanity, to reprisals for the German bombing of open towns, though not many months ago politicians and ministers of religion were not wanting who opposed resort to reprisals as a lapse into barbarism of which Britain should never be guilty. The value of reprisals as a deterrent against the German inhumanity of raids on open towns, was, however, recognised by the British Government and now evidences are not lacking to show that the Hun realises that he can be paid in his own coin with compound interest by the Allies. The recent allied raid on Cologne, in particular, appears to have opened the eyes of the German public, who were being fed so long on mendacious stories of the success of German raids on London, Manchester, (sic) and so on. To-day, for example, we have so influential, an organ as the "Frankfurter Zeitung" asking "whether Hertling would consider it a sign of weakness to suggest to the enemy an understanding on the matter." The paper says, "it has always been its conviction that the military advantages of these raids on peaceful home lands are insignificant compared to their frightfulness." Sanity is indeed beginning to dawn at last! But at what price!

An Undesirable Legislation.

The Government of the Punjab have placed on the statute book a new measure entitled the "Village and Small Towns Patrol Act". Its main principle is to render the villagers themselves liable to keep nightly watch and maintain the peace and safety of the villages. The power rests with the Deputy Commissioner to impose patrol duty on all "able-bodied adult male inhabitants" of a village, whenever it is deemed necessary in public interests. Any step calculated to entrust the protection of the villages to the people themselves must of course be welcomed. But the manner in which the Government of the Punjab wish to secure this protection is an uncalled-for interference with the rights of individuals. For the initiative in the matter is left to the Executive whose authority is final and no provision is made for the intervention of the Judiciary which alone can restrain and prevent any undue or improper advantage that may be taken by executive officers to harass the people.

Unbending Attitude.

Further, the laying of the obligation on the people themselves in the manner in which it is provided involves the relinquishment of the primary duty of the State to maintain the peace and safety of the villages. Considerable discussion centred round this measure before it became law. The non-official members of the Legislative Council protested against it. The main points of their objections were: that no case had been made out for the Bill; that the Zamindars were unanimously against the Bill; that there was no special feature in the Punjab which could justify such a measure, especially as crime had shown a decrease; and that the principle of compulsion ought not to be substituted for the voluntary principle. Apart from other objections, the introduction of the principle of compulsion is a sufficient condemnation of the new measure; for, it requires no stretch of imagination to see how easily, under the unrestricted powers afforded by the Act, an irresponsible officer may give the measure a punitive turn. The Punjab Government, however, remained unbending and no improvements to meet these objections have been made in the Bill as it has passed into law.

KING AND HIS ARMY.

THE BATTLEFIELD VISIT.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes the following interesting account of the King's recent visit to the front, which has been supplied by a special correspondent.

It was on Wednesday evening that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff called at Buckingham Palace to place before his Majesty the latest news from the seat of war, and to inform him of the exact position at that hour. The King waited till Sir Henry Wilson had finished, and then quietly told him he would very much like to cross to France early next morning to be with his troops, and to tell their splendid leaders how proud the whole Empire was of their magnificent achievements. He added that he felt he must go immediately, provided he could do so without upsetting any arrangements, and without in the slightest way interfering with the plans of any of the armies. General Wilson said this could be arranged, and within a couple of hours the Master of the Household was on his way to France to see whether he could secure some sort of billet wherein his Majesty could be put up. No request for any sort of help from those at the front was made. All that was asked from them was that a motor-car might be placed at the disposal of his Majesty when he arrived. Even the time of such arrival was not stated, for, as a matter of fact, the hour was not known.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

At 9-30 on Thursday morning the King, accompanied by his small suite, left for a Channel port, where they asked that a small destroyer might take them across. On one being detailed for the purpose, the passage was at once made, despite the rough seas which prevailed. The journey was anything but pleasant, but his Majesty landed on the French coast shortly after noon, where a car was in waiting as arranged. A staff officer, well acquainted with the disposition of the troops along the whole front, was in attendance, a small standard which had been brought over for the occasion by one of the suite was fixed to the car—the first indication that the King was again with his Army—and the long tour of inspection was begun.

Seldom has a Sovereign travelled with so little ceremonial. His one desire was to disturb nobody. In rapid succession he visited each of the Army Headquarters, chatting with the generals and staff officers. To one and all he expressed his appreciation of what had been accomplished. Going right up to the firing line, he obtained from personal observation a true insight into the magnificent behaviour of the troops. Not the slightest deviation from the ordinary routine would he allowed. He accompanied the generals on their rounds, and chatted with as many of the men as possible. In one field a small body of soldiers were resting. One of them, seeing the Royal standard, shouted, "There's the King, boys," and like a troop of schoolboys they surrounded the car in sheer delight. At once his Majesty alighted, and entered into intimate conversation with many of them, asking them where they came from, and how they had fared. It was the unceremoniousness of it all which gave such true pleasure to officers and men alike.

VISITING THE WOUNDED.

Determined on seeing as much as possible of his troops in the few brief hours at his disposal the King watched, with evident pride, the return of tired men just relieved, and the outgoing of others who were taking their place. He looked on whilst soldiers entrained and detrained, and paid visits to different headquarters to watch the unceasing work of staff officers and clerks as they handled and dealt with the thousands of messages which reached them in an endless stream. Many men here were "dead for sleep," but heroically they carried on, to the admiration of those who had come to see what was going on. "Aren't they splendid?" was the involuntary expression of one of the onlookers; "it makes you proud to belong to the same breed."

For the wounded his Majesty had words of soldierly-solicitude. He chatted with those in the forward hospitals, with others who were moving to where they would receive treatment, and with others, still, who were being gently lifted into hospital trains on their journey home. He spoke words of encouragement to all, and there was no mistaking the pleasure with which those words were received.

Infantry, artillery and engineers all came in for Royal notice. Wherever he went he was received with the same enthusiasm. They were glad to have among them the Sovereign who was the embodiment of all for which they were fighting. At the headquarters of the Royal Flying Corps there was great pleasure over the King's visit, for he gave generous expression to the keen satisfaction with which he had noted the achievements of this branch of the service and he told them of the interest with which he would continue to follow their movements.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG VISITED.

His call on Sir Douglas Haig was characteristic of the whole trip. He sent word by telephone to ask when the Commander-in-Chief was going out. "At 10-30" came the reply. "Tell Sir Douglas I will call on him at ten." And he did. He followed with the closest interest the Field-Marshal's report of the latest details, and it was with pride that he learned of the heroism displayed by all ranks in the gigantic struggle now proceeding. At General Headquarters he conversed with many of the staff-officers leaving them with evident reluctance. His visit was perforce brief, but there was no doubt that it had inspired all who were privileged to meet his Majesty.

There was no attempt at preparation of the King's billet and very little time was spent therein. Three hundred miles were covered during the brief stay, and there was but little opportunity for rest. On Saturday morning his Majesty re-crossed in the destroyer, reaching London in the evening. He had seen for himself the splendid spirit of all ranks, and it will doubtless be a great satisfaction to him to know, as he can hardly fail to know, that his fine armies at the front will find new encouragement from his presence among them, and from the gracious words he uttered to them.

NEW GERMAN DRIVE.

BOMBARDMENT BETWEEN PINON FOREST AND REIMS.

FIERCE FIGHTING SOUTH OF YPRES.

The resumption of the German offensive is indicated by a French communiqué which states that during the latter half of Sunday night the Germans very violently bombarded the entire region in the forest of Pinon and Rheims. The British and the French troops are resisting gallantly and the battle is in progress.

A later message says the battle continued throughout Monday with extreme violence on a front of over forty kilometers between the region of Vauxaillon to the outskirts of Bremont.

Enemy masses regardless of losses pushed towards the valley of the Aisne. French and British troops in Echelon are retiring methodically and in perfect liason and making the enemy pay very dearly for his first inevitable successes.

The Germans are making a desperate attempt to recover the ground around Locre and Laclytte and fierce fighting is in progress.

The Belgians defeated all German attempts to push back the defences between Ypres and the Houthulst forest.

The Italians consecrated the dawn of the fourth year of war with a victory, by storming Zigolon, Mount Presena, the Lake basin and the Monticello Pass, and inflicting severe losses on the enemy.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-30 p.m., May 27.
Recd. 12 noon, May 28.

A French communiqué says, during the later half of the night the Germans very violenly bombarded the entire region between the Forest of Pinon and Rheims. The enemy this morning attacked on a very wide front between these two points. The French and the British troops are resisting the German drive with their customary gallantry. The battle is in progress.

There was lively cannonading during the night in Champagne, on the right of the Meuse, in the Forest of Apremont and in Woevre. Local enemy attacks in the Forest of Apremont were repelled after a fight with enemy losses. The enemy attempts in the region of Limey and north-east of Badonvillers also, failed, and we took prisoners.

ENEMY ATTACKS BETWEEN RHEIMS AND SOISSONS.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT DEVELOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 12-40 p.m. May 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 28.

A British communiqué says strong hostile attacks preceded by bombardment of great intensity developed this morning, on wide fronts against the British and the French between Rheims and Soissons and against the French between Locre and Voormezeele. There was considerable hostile cannonading during Sunday and Sunday night on the British front.

FRANCO-BRITISH DIVISIONS HEAVILY ATTACKED.

SEVERE FIGHTING ALL ALONG THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-55 p.m. May 27.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. May 28.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: At 3-30 this morning the British divisions holding the sector of the French front astride the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac between Permericourt and Crayonelle were heavily attacked. At the same time hostile attacks in great strength were made against the French on our right and also against the French divisions on our left along the high ground traversed by Chemin-des-Dames.

In the British sector the enemy's attack was supported by tanks and accompanied by intense bombardment with gas-shells. Our troops on the right maintained their battle positions and are in close touch with the French.

On our left the enemy succeeded after heavy fighting in pressing us back to the second line of the prepared positions. Severe fighting continues all along the front. Strong enemy attacks this morning on the Locre-Voormezeele front were repulsed by the French after fierce fighting and great enemy losses.

The enemy penetrated a short distance into the French positions in the neighbourhood of the Dickebusch Lake. Fighting is continuing. Other localities into which the enemy penetrated in the first attack have been regained by French counter-attacks and a number of prisoners taken.

BATTLE OF CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

ALLIED TROOPS FIGHTING IN HARMONIOUS COMRADESHIP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 28.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, wiring at noon of the 27th. describing the German renewal of the operations says:—

The Crown Prince's forces, probably commanded by Generals Franz von Below and von Boehm, started at dawn. They launched the attack after liberal bombardment throughout the first part of the night. The Allied Commanders have the situation well in hand, waiting to see whether the attack is purely a demonstration in force or will develop into a general battle. Possibly the enemy is merely endeavouring to attract the Allied reserves while concentrating forces for the main attack elsewhere.

The ground on a greater part of the line of attack includes the Chemin-des-Dames, where the Germans were thrown back last year. The British and the French are fighting in harmonious comradeship. The enemy have the advantage behind their lines of an excellent system of railways, by which they are enabled to bring up troops from far in the rear.

It is hardly probable that they intend to make this movement into the principal attack, unless they are successful in pushing forward and capturing territory in the first rush. Whatever progress they are able to register, cannot be of great military importance.

ENEMY ADVANCE IN AISNE VALLEY.

ALLIES RESISTING INCH BY INCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28, 12-50 a.m.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 28.

A Belgian communiqué says: Long range guns fired on our back areas yesterday.

Last night's French communiqué said: The battle continued throughout the day with extreme violence on a front of over forty kilometers between the region of Vauxaillon to the outskirts of Bremont.

Eenmy masses coming to grips with the front line troops and regardless of losses pushed towards the valley of the Aisne, while some of their elements reached the neighbourhood of Pontarly at the end of the day.

French and British troops in Echelon are retiring methodically and in perfect liason and making the enemy pay very dearly for his first inevitable successes and assuring by resistance inch by inch the efficacious use of reserves.

Artillery activity continues to be very lively on both the banks of the Meuse in the region of St. Mihiel and on the Lorraine front.

BRITISH TROOPS ON RHEIMS FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 28.

A German communiqué last night mentions the capture of a few British prisoners at Laneuville, seven miles northwest of Rheims. This is the first indication of the British being in this sector.

SIMULTANEOUS OFFENSIVE IN NORTH

FIERCE FIGHTING AROUND LOCRE AND LACLYTTE.

GERMAN STRUGGLE TO REGAIN GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says early this morning the enemy heavily bombarded to a great depth the line from the south of the Ypres Canal to Ouderdom and Westoutre. The infantry attacked at half past four, the Germans apparently attempting to recover the ground which the French took on the 20th May, around Locre and Laclytte. It is reported that the enemy has made a slight progress in places. Fierce fighting is in progress.

There is no reason to assume at present that the operation is more than local, designed to restore or improve the enemy's positions at Scharpenberg and Mont Rouge.

BELGIANS DEFEAT ALL GERMAN ATTEMPTS.

The Belgians defeated all the German attempts to push back the defences between Ypres and the Houthulst forest. The weather is fairly fine and clear in Flanders.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

INTENSE FIRE BETWEEN YPRES CANAL AND NIEPPE FOREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27, 11-0 p.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 28.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:—

The German bombardment this morning was scarcely less violent than those preceding the 21st March. Gas shells were prodigally employed, the north-easterly wind diffusing the gas widely over the Allied front. The most intense fire was between the Ypres canal and the Nieppe forest, while the area west of Lens and the Scarpe valley were also heavily bombarded. The enemy is heavily shelling the far back areas with high velocity guns. His airmen are unusually venturesome, but our aviators are harassing and chasing German machines to a degree which does not leave much opportunity to carry out their functions.

The British on the French flank have been engaged. The Germans came in the familiar formations of dense waves keeping close in the wake of their lifting barrage. Against the first heavy shock the French stood stoutly on the left and in the centre but were pressed back slightly in the vicinity of a farm on the right. During the morning, the Germans with characteristic recklessness of cost continued to push fresh troops and the French were obliged to yield more ground. Subsequently, counter attacking, they restored the line in most places, taking over a hundred prisoners. The Germans at present have a footing in the French front line south of the Dickebusch lake for a distance of 800 yards. They have also some hold at another point in the front line system in this region. The situation, however, appears to be well in hand.

Reports from the battlefield breathe confidence. Ours and French artillery is barraging the German positions intensely and the enemy casualties must be very heavy.

TRANSIT OF GERMAN GRAVEL AND SAND RESUMED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 27.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 28.

The "Telegraaf" states that the transit of sand and gravel from Germany to Belgium has been resumed. The first ship has passed Lobit en route to Ghent.

NEED OF MILITARY AID TO RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MOSCOW, May 27.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 28.

The journal "Pravda", the Bolshevik organ, says: Germany's violation of the Brest Litovsk peace will inevitably face the Government with the necessity of taking advantage of the military aid of one imperialist group against the other.

UNKNOWN EPIDEMIC IN SPAIN

30 P. C. OF POPULATION AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, May 27.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 28.

King Alfonso, the Premier and other Ministers and thirty per cent. of the population of Spain are suffering from unknown epidemic symptoms. They are high fever, pains in the chest and diarrhœa. The disease is of a mild nature. The new disease has not yet resulted in serious consequences. The recommended preventive precaution is open-air life as far as possible. Several theatres have been closed owing to the illness. The staffs of the tram service are similarly handicapped.

AMERICA'S DOLLAR OFFENSIVE.

NEW WAR TAXES.

PRESIDENT'S STIRRING APPEAL TO THE NATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 28.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 28.

President Wilson, addressing the Congress, asked for the immediate enactment of new war tax laws, which was the only way of solving the problem of financing the war. The principal increases in taxation should be on incomes, war profits and luxuries. President Wilson declared that the existing profiteering would be got at by taxation and said there need be no hesitancy in taxing the country if it were taxed justly. It would be manifestly unfair to wait until 1919 before determining the new taxes and he declared that he could not guarantee a proper administration of the Treasury unless the question were settled immediately. He deprecated the policy of raising too large revenues by loans. The four billions now provided by taxation did not suffice to sustain the greatly enlarged budget.

The President declared that the United States was not only resolved to win the war but was ready to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice to achieve that end. He eloquently asserted the desire of the United States to share her freedom with the suffering oppressed nations and to spend her blood and accumulated wealth unstintedly in order that the United States and men everywhere might see the dawn of the day of righteousness, justice and peace.

"THERE CAN BE NO PAUSE OR INTERMISSION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 28.

President Wilson in his speech to Congress was loudly cheered when he said that the dominating consideration was to win the war. "Hundreds of thousands of our men are carrying our hearts and fortunes in the field. Ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment and thousand after thousand to join them until the enemy is beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind. There can be no pause or intermission in the great enterprise, which must on the contrary be pushed with greater and greater energy. The volume of our might must be steadily and rapidly augmented until there can be no question of resisting it."

AMERICANS' TENACITY IN FIELD.

FIGHTING LIKE "FIENDS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 28.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says the Germans have been attacking fairly heavily at certain points in the American sector. In one of these fights the Americans suffered considerable losses. The action, of course, was fought under conditions imposed by the enemy and on a ground that the Americans considered tactically unsound. The Germans sent over a heavy barrage and enfiladed either flank of the Americans. The latter fought like fiends not yielding an inch of ground and inflicted very severe losses. The American impression of the German is that he is "yellow when concerned." But they do not underrate his guns.

"STAND FAST."

SCOTLAND'S MESSAGE TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 28.

Before returning to London from Scotland, the Premier in an interview with the "Glasgow Herald" says he had been very much impressed by the determination of the Scottish people to see the war through. The message that Scotland had given him was "Stand Fast."

The Premier continued:—"Scotland is as firm as her mountains. If there is any change between the last year and this year, it is an even deeper note of the resolve of absolute unity, quiet determination and subordination of everything to the prosecution of the war. The people of Scotland have got heir minds fixed on defeating the terrible menace threatening the world, and they decline to consider anything else until this is done, and they are absolutely right."

NEW DUTCH ELECTIONS.

22 WOMEN CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 28.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 28.

Twenty-two women, representing nine different parties, are candidates for the Dutch parliamentary elections on the 3rd of July.

ITALY'S FOURTH YEAR OF WAR.

CONSECRATED BY VICTORY.

ZIGOLON AND MOUNT PRESENA STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 12 noon, May 28.

An Italian communiqué says we consecrated the dawn of the fourth year of the war with a victory in an operation, which had continued uninterruptedly on Saturday and Sunday. We stormed the Zigolon, Mount Presena, the Lake Basin and the Monticello Pass and inflicted severe losses. The prisoners hitherto number 870 and the booty includes twelve guns and a great quantity of all kinds of material.

The enemy twice strongly attacked the position on the Montecorno, but our counter-attack drove him back.

We brought down eight aeroplanes.

RACIAL FRICTION IN AUSTRIA

IMPORTANCE OF SOUTH SLAV MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 27.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 28.

The importance of the South Slav movement in Austria is evidenced by a Vienna telegram reporting that the Emperor and Premier Seidler received deputations one of the Slovne Stauer party which advocates the maintenance of the Austrian Imperial system, and the other of the Styria, Carniola and Trieste Germans. Both emphasised the danger of the South Slav propaganda and the necessity of encouraging the German element.

The Emperor replying said that the grounds of racial friction must be removed but whatever changes occurred in the State institutions, the firm framework of the State must not be loosened and the sacred inheritance of the glorious past must be preserved. The Government would therefore combat to the utmost the agitations menacing the strength and the unity of the State.

GERMAN DIVISIONS AT DVINSK REFUSE TO LEAVE FOR FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, May 28.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., May 28.

Two German divisions at Dvinsk refused to leave for the French front. Several soldiers were hanged and dozens were condemned to penal servitude for life.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, May 28.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., May 28.

According to the Swedish paper "Social Demokraten", a strong counter-revolutionary movement exists in the Ural-Siberia. The Cossack leader Dutoff has gathered a great army and is now fighting the Bolshevists at Saratoff.

MR. DILLON DISOWNS SINN FEIN.

"THANK GOD I AM NOT A SINN FEINER"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., May 28.

Mr. Dillon presided at the Nationalist Conference at Bailie Boro, which decided to oppose Sinn Fein candidates. Mr. Dillon said that though he did not approve the arrest of Mr. Griffith, who was the Sinn Fein candidate for East Cavan, and believed that Government had thereby helped Sinn Fein, it would be regarded as a sign of weakness if the Nationalist candidate were withdrawn. "It is absurd to say that I have broken alliance with Sinn Fein, because the alliance never existed. Thank God I am not a Sinn Feiner and never mean to be one. Sinn Fein plays into the hands of Government. Its master passion is the hatred of Irish Party and many Sinn Feiners are more anxious to destroy the Irish Party than to free Ireland. To do this Sinn Fein is prepared to accept help from any quarter."

GERMAN-SINN FEIN PLOT.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 27.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 28.

Newspaper editorial articles notably the "New York Herald" declare that the British statement regarding the Sinn Fein plots amply justifies the action taken. The papers condemn the treason of Irish-Americans towards the United States in assisting the Sinn Feiners and say that any person believing Germany to be any kind of friend to Ireland except the kind it has shown itself to be of Russia and Rumania should be put in a strait jacket.

RUSSIAN STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, May 27.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 28.

A German submarine has sunk a Russian steamer in the White Sea.

ALLIED NAVAL OPERATIONS.

AUSTRIAN BASE AT CATTARO BOMBED.

ALSO MERIAKERKE AND ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 28.

The Admiralty states that between May 23rd and 26th naval airmen's operations were hindered by weather. Nevertheless we bombed Mariakerke and Zeebrugge, where bombs were observed to fall near the lock gates and the canal derivation. We dropped nearly three tons of bombs on the Bruges docks on the night of the 22nd. All the machines returned.

In home waters numerous flights in escort, patrol and other anti-submarine duries were carried out; submarines were sighted and attacked, and enemy mines located. The Allied aircraft successfully bombed the Austrian base at Cattaro obtaining a direct hit on the barracks occupied by the submarine crews, where a fire broke out.

SIX ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28, 12-55 a.m.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., May 28.

Referring to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—Owing to low clouds and mist on the 26th, little flying was possible until the evening. Our aeroplanes dropped four tons of bombs in the neighbourhoods of Armentieres and Fricourt. We brought down six enemy aeroplanes. No British machines are missing.

Our aeroplanes dropped twenty heavy bombs on Bensdorp railway station on the 27th and bursts were seen on the railway sidings.

Hostile scouts heavily attacked the bombers over the objective and one of our machines was seen to go down under control. All others returned.

ALLIED AIR REPRISALS.

A SUGGESTION TO HERTLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 27.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. May 28.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" is greatly concerned at the prospect of severe Allied aerial reprisals and it asks whether Hertling would consider it a sign of weakness to suggest to the enemy an understanding on the matter. The paper says it has always been its conviction that the military advantages of these raids on peaceful homelands are insignificant compared to their frightfulness.

RESCUE OF ARMENIANS BY ARAB TROOPS.

CONGRATULATIONS TO EMIR FEISAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 28.

The Press Bureau states that owing to the Arabian co-operation with the British forces in Palestine, a number of Armenians: men, women and children, whom the Turks deported to the deserts east of the Jordan have been rescued. On the receipt of this news the following telegrams were sent to Emir Feisal.

Firstly, from Boghos Nubar Pasha and the Armenian delegation to the Noble-born Feisal Pasha: "We have just learned of the rescue of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen through the efforts of your gallant troops in South Syria. God bless and prosper the progress of your arms. The chivalrous act of the noble Moslems, who fight under your banners, adds fresh lustre to the annals of the Arab race. Every Armenian throughout the world is to-day an ally of the Arab movement and the praises of your clemency and the justice of your cause shall be known wherever we can make our voices heard."

The second telegram is from the Lord Mayor of London on behalf of the Armenian refugees' Lord Mayor's Fund:

"I beg to convey to the Noble Emir Feisal the deepest thanks of the British subscribers for the gallant rescue of the suffering Armenians by your victorious troops."

The third telegram is from the friends of Armenia in London: "We beg to congratulate the Noble Emir Feisal on his splendid rescue of the suffering Armenians. Friends of Armenia rejoice at the progress of your victorious troops."

REPLY BY KING OF HEDJAZ.

The King of Hedjaz has replied:

"Your kind message to the Feisal of which I have heard is a proof of goodwill and affection. We pray to God to make us worthy of your kind thoughts. The Feisal in assisting the oppressed only performed one of the first duties of our religion and the Arab faith. I say confidently and proudly that the Armenian race and the other races in a similar plight are regarded by us as partners in our fortunes in weal or woe. We ask God before everything to give us the strength to enable us to do them helpful service by which to prove to the world the true feelings of Islam whose watchword is Freedom. God preserve you in health and bring your desires to successful attainment by His help and favour."

GUJARAT NOTES.

HOME RULE LEAGUE STARTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MAY 25.

On May 12th a deputation led by Mr. M. C. Patel of Ahmedabad convened a meeting at Aslali to which outlying villages sent representatives. Five hundred men and women attended the meeting presided over by Mr. Bhulabhai. After some preliminary remarks from the chair, Mr. Jeyshankar Gandhi of the Ahmedabad Branch of the Home Rule League addressed the audience, elucidating the true meaning of Home Rule. Mr. Maganbhai Patel was the next speaker, who enlarged on the rights of the cultivators and showed how the land revenue policy imposed by the British Government had impoverished the raiyat. He exhorted the farmers to keep their eyes open and insist on their claims being represented and respected. At the conclusion of the proceedings, a local centre of the Home Rule League was started, as many as 100 men and two ladies enrolling themselves as members.

Another Branch was started at Bareja where Mr. Patel addressed an audience of 1,500 men on May 15th. Two hundred ladies also attended the meeting at which Mr. Patel discoursed on "The Present Situation," with special reference to the duty which India of to-day expects from every one. His remarks on the need of concerted action, and on the quality of fearlessness which devotion to truth confers were particularly relicitous. As a result of his impressive lecture one hundred and twenty-five persons joined the newly started centre of the Home Rule League.

Gujarat Sahitya Parishad.

At the building of the National College at Ahmedabad, a representative meeting was held on May 13th at which it was decided to focus public attention on the following subjects:—(1) To interest the general public in the work of the Parishad, not less than four lectures by the distinguished speakers should be arranged for; (2) questions concerning History, Literature, Science and allied subjects should be taken in hand in order; (3) after the speeches of the President of the Reception Committee and of the President of the Parishad are delivered at Ahmedabad, arrangements should be made to organise similar lectures in other places in Gujarat; (4) a list of all important books published in Gujarati should be prepared some time before the sessions of the Parishad.

A Postal Grievance.

The ways of the postal magnates are often as mysterious, if not as inscrutable as those of Providence. Mr. H D. Munshi of Ahmedabad relates how frequently he was cold-shouldered by the Postmaster-General whom he used to appeal for the redress of common grievances. He feelingly describes how the functionaries in charge of the Money Order, Savings Bank, Registration and Parcel Departments at the Ahmedabad Post Office keep the inkstands empty and how they do not err on the side of over-civility when questioned about such a glaring disregard of duty towards the public. More than this. The clerks who are supposed to provide postage stamps etc., from 7 a.m., to 10 a.m. everyday are often intensely occupied with the "forward delivery" and the public knocks at the doors of the Post Office in vain. The Postal Department owes the public, whose money keeps it going so splendidly, a much more efficient service than vouchsafed at present.

WAR DOGS.

The value of dogs on the battlefield has at last been recognised by the British officials, and they are now being trained for service at the front by an expert of world-wide fame as a trainer of police and war dogs, says the "Daily News."

"The British Army authorities have for a long time ignored the advantages which might accrue from the use of dogs," said Mr. Johns, Secretary of the National Canine Defence League. "The officers and soldiers, however, have used them unofficially." Airedales and Irish terriers are favourites on account of their high intelligence.

"These dogs," said Mr. Johns, "are now being used by the troops of the Dominions as well, and the results obtained have been quite encouraging. So far as the front is concerned, the dogs are not trained for offensive work, and do not bite the Germans, although they attack an intruder who approaches too near a guarded area. The dogs wear gas masks, and frequently get killed or wounded."

It is stated that the dogs have also been trained to perform their duties during heavy firing, both by guns and rifles, and they face being fired at close quarters. Many have shown amazing skill at getting over and through serious obstacles, including barbed wire.

2,000 TONS OF PAPER A WEEK.

Mr. Frank S. Lendrum, the well-known waster-paper merchant, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Royal Paper Commission, in an interview, urged that it was essential that every kind of paper should be saved. "When I tell you," said Mr. Lendrum, "that Government Departments alone use 2,000 tons of paper a week, it will be realised that even the smallest scraps should be saved for the pulping mills. One ton of waste paper makes 15 cwt. of new paper."—"Westminster Gazette."

FAKIR EXHUMATION CASE.

NATIONALITY OF THE CORPSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUZAFFURPUR, May 28.

When the further hearing of the fakir corpse exhumation case was resumed this morning, Mr. Norton cross-examined Jadubans Sahay, sub-inspector of police. Witness said after he got the complaint, he knew the dispute was about the nationality of the corpse. No witness made a statement to hide that the man had a beard in his life time. There was a record of a witness stating to him that the man had *galfi* (long) hair. No witness had stated that the deceased used to wear *binji* (long coat) and turban, or that he used to smoke *hukka*. There was nothing in his diary about the deceased praying in mosques or in Mahomedan shops. There was no note in his diary that the man's name was Abdul Rab or Rab Saheb.

The hand, which was found in the grave A.A.A., witness left in the grave. Every thing that was recovered was kept back in the grave under the orders of the District Magistrate. He took the signatures of two witnesses on the first information, because the case seemed to him to be sensational. The signatures were to his mind a guarantee of the truth of the complainant's statement. Excepting two, no leading Mahomedan citizen of Chapra has been examined in the case. He did not make inquiries to find out if any leading and respectable Mahomedans attended or not the meeting held to consider what steps should be taken before the complaint was filed. The grave and the tomb were rebuilt the same afternoon. The bricks he obtained from the tomb and the cement was purchased with the money subscribed by the Mahomedans. It was untrue that the details were, taken from Rai Saheb's godown. After the occurrence he saw the grave of a Hindu sadhu near Sha Saheb's grave. Previous to that, he had not seen or heard of the sadhu's grave. As a Hindu, he would not like to bury a Mahomedan within two feet of a sadhu's grave. The Rai Saheb had told him that the deceased was a Hindu sadhu belonging to Anghar sect, and was buried as such. The Rai Saheb also told him that the deceased had requested him to continue his fire place, till his remains were disinterred and thrown into the Ganges and that the ashes of that fire place should also be thrown into the Ganges with his remains, that the building of the fire place was also dismantled and thrown into the Ganges in accordance with the instructions given by the deceased at the time of his death. After he had examined the Rai Saheb's books he said he suspected the books were tampered with, but the Rai Saheb made no reply. He did not inquire who actually kept those books. He was shown some telegrams passing between the Rai Saheb and his servants in which some sadhu *baba* was mentioned. Witness asked the Rai Saheb who the *sadhu baba* was; and the Rai Saheb said the same *sadhu baba* died in his house. When he saw the telegram, and he consulted the death register, he was convinced that the *sadhu baba* referred to in the telegrams was a Hindu. He did not make any inquiries, where that *sadhu baba* was buried. He conjectured that the man must have been burnt, but he made no inquiries. He presumed the man must have been buried. As he was not shown the man's grave, he did not ask anyone to show his grave. He had investigated a case against the Rai Saheb brought by one of the witnesses in this case, and he had reported the case to be false, brought for the purposes of blackmailing in the course of his investigation in that case. He learnt the leading Mahomedans of the locality were against the Rai Saheb in their self-interest and were backing up the complainant in that case.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned till next month to enable the defence to call evidence.

DEVELOPMENTS OF RECENT ANARCHICAL OUTRAGE.

POLICE RAID SEVERAL HOUSES IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Sensational developments have taken place in connection with the recent anarchical outrages. Following upon information obtained in the course of their investigation, the Bengal C.I.D. early on Monday morning raided a number of houses in Calcutta and also in various parts of Northern Bengal. Several persons were arrested in consequence. In one of these raids, which took place in a village near Serajganj in Pabna district, the police, while searching a house, were fired upon by two men, who escaped from the house. The police returned fire and pursued the runaways. After a short pursuit one man was captured with a loaded revolver on his person. The other man was pursued and captured in a field some distance away. The second man, who was captured, was wounded by the police fire. A charge under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code (attempting to murder) has been instituted against these two men, who are believed to be absconding members of a revolutionary party for whom the authorities were searching for some time.

In celebrating the 44th accession day of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda with *eclat* the Naib Suba, presiding over a large gathering impressed upon the people the immediate necessity of showing more enthusiasm in procuring recruits in view of the old and sincere friendship between the British and the Baroda Governments.

MR. MONTAGU AND INDIAN REFORMS.

VIEWS OF "ENGLISHMAN'S" CORRES PONDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" in his letter dated 11th April speculates as to the methods to be adopted by Mr. Montagu to put the fruits of his mission to India into practical shape. Says the correspondent, "There are no indications at present of the date at which the Secretary of State will resume his work in Whitehall. But it is known that he will bring back with him a joint report of the Viceroy and himself on the investigations they conducted during the cold weather. This report will be submitted to the Cabinet, and no doubt the Prime Minister will refer it to a Cabinet Committee with the addition of two or three other members, presumbly Mr. Austen Chamberlain amongst them. It is expected that the considered judgment of the War Cabinet on this report will be published simultaneously here and in India for criticism and will then be formulated into a bill. But these processes cannot be hurried, especially at a time, when the fate of civilisation is being determined on the Western Front and the British people are called upon for such heavy further sacrifices as are provided for under the Military Service Bill now before the Parliament. The rapid spread of democratic ideal will provide a favourable atmosphere for the "substantial advance," to which the Government are pledged and it is to be hoped that we shall be saved bitter and mischievous controversies by the extravagant demands at one end of the scale and a merely *non possumus* attitude at the other end.

CONSCRIPTION IN INDIA.

ITS NECESSITY TO REVIVE NATION'S MARTIAL SPIRIT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 27.

Presiding at the Godavery District Conference the Hon. Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju, in the course of his speech said it would not be compromising the dignity of the Government to use conscription. It has become the ultimate resource in England and its colonies, let alone the other civilised countries. It is all the more necessary in India, where the military spirit has been considerably impaired.

Continuing, he said, he was as ardent a Home Ruler as any, but he would do his best for the Empire most unconditionally. In asking them to give fighters for this war, the Government were only giving them the first requisite of effective Home Rule. Referring to the charge of bargaining, he said:—"We help the Empire feeling it a duty, but bargaining means an exchange between the contracting parties. Here we only demand what is our due, what is our birthright. It is a debt which a civilised Government owes to its people." In conclusion he said: "You do desire Home Rule, but deserve and desire."

CABLE ITEMS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, May 24.—A Serbian officer prisoner, who has been exchanged, lecturing at Corfu, said that the Austrians were systematically introducing tuberculosis into Serbia by means of infected camps. When the prisoners were sufficiently infected to infect others, they were returned to the country and replaced by healthy persons. Ten thousand Italians had been infected.

A Berne correspondent of the "Agenzia Libera" says that the chief of the German Air Service has made a frantic appeal to the Government to redouble their efforts to reinforce the aerial fleet, the losses of which, during the past three months have far exceeded the anticipation, while the British and the French have grown steadily stronger. Failing desperate efforts, Germany will be practically powerless in air at the very moment, when a formidable air fleet is the most important.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 27.

The following names of British Officers appear in casualty list No. 664 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Accidentally killed:—Lincolns, Major H. W. Von Poellnitz.

Accidentally injured:—Royal Fusiliers, Lieut. W. J. Barham.

ported "killed":—I. A. Capt N. G. R.

Previously reported "missing" now re-Woodyatt, H. D. Hickley.I.A.R.O., Lieut. H. Southern.

Official and Personal.

It is stated in the "British Medical Journal" that Dr. Homi Kharas M.B., B.S., of Bombay has been appointed Assistant School Medical Officer to the Notts Education Committee. Dr. Homi was serving as House Surgeon in the Wolverhamton and Midland Counties Eye Infirmary before that.

DR. NAIR'S PASSPORT.

PROTEST BY SAHARANPUR DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From a correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, May 27.

The first Saharanpur District Political Conference was held on the 25th and 26th instant and was presided over by Mr. B. R. Bomanji, Bar-at-Law. The president in his address dealt with all the important problems affecting national welfare. Referring to the war, he said that the principles for which the Allies were fighting should know no territorial difference and should be applied to the East as well as the West. He condemned, amidst loud cheers, the injustice of stopping the Home Rule Deputation, while allowing Dr. Nair and the Sydenhamites full freedom to carry on their campaign of misrepresentation. Amongst other things he referred to the official attitude towards Home Rulers, who were their *bete noire*, but in fact the Home Rulers were a most loyal people who wanted to perpetuate India's connection with the Empire. After exploding the shibboleth of Anglo-India that Indians were unfit for Home Rule, he dealt with the questions of spread of education, separation of judicial and executive functions, repeal of the Arms Act, opening of national colleges, the Kaira crisis, etc. He criticised the misuse of the Defence of India Act and asked for the release of the Ali brothers and a general amnesty to political detenus and prisoners. He disapproved the official favouritism in the matter of advertisements shown to certain newspapers in the United Provinces, which were either Anglo-Indian or expressed views pleasing to Anglo-Indians.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the cancellation of passports to the Home Rule deputation and the partiality shown to Dr. Nair, who has been allowed to go to England and the freedom given to the anti-Indian Indo-British Association.

The Hon. Pandit Gokarannath Misra, who had been specially invited from Lucknow, made a stirring speech on Home Rule, declaring the Conference's adherence to the Congress-League Scheme, which he explained to the audience.

Among other visitors invited to the Conference, Mr. Jawahirlal Nehru of Allahabad urged the release of detenus, Mr. Harkarnnath Misra spoke on the cancellation of passports to the Home Rule deputation. Mr. Rangaiyer, Editor of "The Advocate," urged the repeal of the Arms Act and the starting of military colleges. He also spoke on the Swadeshi movement and eloquently appealed to the audience to support it. With Swadeshism, he said, was bound up Swaraj.

Messages wishing the Conference success were received from Indian leaders, like Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Wazirhasan, Nawab Zulqaderjung, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Syed Ally Nabi and others. The Conference was a splendid success, over three thousand people being present.

BRITISH SEAMAN MURDERED IN GERMAN PRISON.

THRUST BACK BY BAYONET INTO BURNING CELL.

"Unofficial information has been received to the effect that John Player Genower, able seaman, late of H.M.S. Nestor, has died at Brandenburg Camp whilst interned as a prisoner of war in Germany. H. M. Government would be glad to learn whether this report is correct and, if so, the date, place and cause of death, and place of burial."

Behind this bald, formal inquiry sent to the German Government through the Netherlands Legation by the British Foreign Office on April 28, 1917, lies one of the most terrible stories of German brutality which the war has yet revealed, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Putting aside all the formalities which had to be gone through before the facts came to light, this is the story of how John Player Genower, able seaman, died at the hands of his ruffianly gaolers.

THRUST BACK INTO THE FLAMES.

To put it briefly, Genower was murdered by a German sentry, who thrust him back with his bayonet into a burning cell from which he was making his escape when a fire broke out.

This was on March 9, and the German Government, in reply to the Foreign Office inquiry, merely stated that Genower had died "in consequence of burns."

A different story was told by independent witnesses of the manner of Genower's death.

Eight Spanish seamen, captured by a German submarine, who were also interned at Brandenburg Camp, supplied a vivid story. After describing the outbreak of the fire in a hut where a number of Russians, a Frenchman and an Englishman were undergoing punishment for alleged insubordination, the narrative proceeds:—

The prisoners noticed it, and called out naturally to be let out, but in vain. The sentry remained unmoved. No doubt he was waiting orders from his superiors. Those inside the dungeon were being choked. The Englishman broke the panes of a small window with the idea of freeing himself and his companions. The sentry seeing him leaning out of the window gave him a tremendous bayonet thrust in the chest. The wounded man fell like lead. A small but revolting struggle then took place. The prisoners attempted to get out, and the German soldier reddened his bayonet again and again with the blood of the men shut up, who saw with horror that the fire was increasing. The conflagration could not be extinguished by the other prisoners until it had done its work. The eight unhappy individuals who occupied the dungeon were corpses. For an hour afterwards nothing was heard but shouts of indignation. It looked as if a formidable outbreak would take place. The guards were immediately reinforced, and we were surrounded by a number of German soldiers.

Corroboration of this independent account of the murder of Genower is supplied by Captain C. V. Fox, D.S.O., Scots Guards, who also was interned at Brandenburg, but escaped. He says:—

As soon as the fire was noticed the other men about the camp called to the guard to come and unlock the doors. This they refused to do, and the prisoners were driven from one end of the building to the other until they arrived at the last window. The flames were terrifying them, and the Englishman made a jump to get through the window. A sentry who was watching him rushed up and plunged his bayonet into him, causing him to fall back into the flames.

Besides Genower, six Russians, and a Frenchman were burned to death.

BRITISH SUBMARINES' CAPABILITY.

GERMAN CREWS UNNERVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 28.

The sinking of the German submarine cruiser in the Atlantic has attracted much attention, as the first published evidence that Britain also possesses submarines capable of cruising far afield. Mr. Archibald Hurd writes that it is no secret to the Germans that, soon after the outbreak of the war, numerous large submarines were laid down in Britain and many have been hunting pirates for months past. They have not merely been very successfully fighting U boats, but have proved most useful in convoy work. They are greatly contributing to the unnerving of German crews, who are now finding cruiser submarines, which are Germany's last hope and bring increased danger with them personally owing to unwieldiness and slower immersion.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

PEASANTS TO FIGHT RURAL BOURGEOISIE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 28

A telegram from Moscow dated the 21st says the refusal of the peasants to provide foodstuffs and the constant increase of the anti-Government bourgeois elements in villages were discussed at a meeting of the executive of the Soviets. President Svertiloff said if the Bolshevik authorities did not wish to be surprised they must combat the dangerous coalition of the peasants and the bourgeoisie by exciting the poor against the rich, thus provoking a civil war as they did in towns. The Executive adopted the resolution of President Svertiloff that it was urgent to arm the poor peasants to fight the rural bourgeoisie.

TOTAL DEBT OF AUSTRALIA.

AMOUNTS TO £609 MILLIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 28.

Mr. Watt, Federal Treasurer, stated that the total debt of the Commonwealth was £609 millions sterling including £148 millions Commonwealth war loans and 49 millions war loans from the Imperial Government. This represented annual interest of £25 millions sterling.

RIGHT OF INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS FOR I. C. S.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN REGULATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. May 28.

The "Gazette" announces that it is proposed to alter the regulations for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service in order to admit a British subject who or whose father or mother was born outside the dominions, if at the time of his birth his father was subject of any state in India and still is or continued to be so until his death. It is intended that the new regulations shall apply to candidates at the open competitive examinations in and after 1919. The alteration is designed to lay down the right of subjects of Indian States to compete as a general right and obviate the need for formal declarations of eligibility by the Governor-General in Council.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION FROM CAPETOWN TO BUKAMA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 28.

The Katanga railway in Belgian Congo was completed on the 22nd May giving through communication by railway from Cape Town to Bukama on the Upper Congo.

AUSTRALIA'S EXPORT OF SURPLUS BUTTER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, May 27.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 28.

In the House of Representatives it was announced that the sale of next year's exportable surplus of butter to the Imperial Government was being negotiated.

LATEST CABLES.

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

RECORD ACREAGE FIGURES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 29.

The Press Bureau states that the April census shows that the total acreage under wheat in England and Wales was the highest on record since 1882.

The area under barley and oats is the highest recorded by twenty per cent. and the area under potatoes is the highest recorded by twenty-seven per cent.

The Director-General of Food Production states that the net saving of shipping resulting from increased production of corn and potatoes in England and Wales alone should amount in the coming year to a million and a half tons.

ATTEMPTED RAID ON PARIS.

ENEMY AEROPLANES FAIL TO PENETRATE DEFENCES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, May 28.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 29.

An official message says ten enemy aeroplanes were reported to be proceeding to Paris at 10-30 last night. Several bombs were dropped in the outer suburbs, but no machines penetrated the defences of the city. All clear was sounded at 11-45 p.m.

TRIBUTE TO MERCANTILE MARINE.

LORD WEMYSS ON DAUNTLESS COURAGE OF SAILORS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 29.

The Sea Lord, Lord Wemyss, speaking at the Mansion House Centenary Gathering of British and Foreign Sailors Society, referred to the close relationship which the present war had restored between the merchant service and the navy. He said that there were 200,000 merchant sailors and 80,000 fishermen at present serving under the White Ensign, who had been assimilated into the fighting fleet and notwithstanding the depletions and tremendous difficulties which the mercantile marine had suffered, it continued its business as unhauntedly as the navy, whose moral was better than ever in spite of submarinism.

REEMPLOYMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 29.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Roberts, speaking at Smethwick referring to demobilisation, said 400,000 discharged soldiers had already been dealt with, of whom sixty per cent. had returned to their old employers.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

DETAILS OF FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

GENEVA, May 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 28.

The International Red Cross publishes the details of the Franco-German agreement for exchange of prisoners and appeals to the remaining belligerents to conclude similar agreements, including the following rules:—

(1) All military prisoners shall be eligible for exchange after eighteen months, (2) no civilians shall be made prisoners and (3) deportations shall be abolished.

UKRAINIAN MINISTER ABSCONDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, May 27.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 28.

Kovaloski, Minister of Agriculture in the late Ukrainian Government, has absconded with five million roubles.

WASTAGE OF INDIAN COTTON.

SUGGESTED DEFIBRATION OF BOMBAY SEEDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 2-15 p.m. May 28.

The journal, "Near East," says two million tons of cotton seed are produced in India annually of which 200,000 are used for planting and 400,000 are exported. Doubtless a large proportion of the remainder is fed direct to the cattle, which is an absurdly wasteful proceeding, while a considerable residue must be absolutely wasted.

The journal says it is a standing reproach to the commercial and industrial enterprise of India that at present a natural source of enormous wealth should be practically neglected. If the Bombay seed were defibrated by the latest machinery before shipment, the extra return would be 11/8 per ton or £200,000 sterling annually on the present exports.

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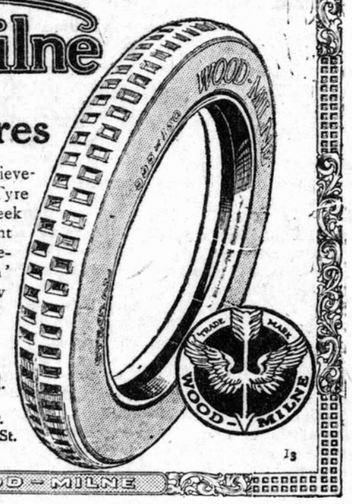

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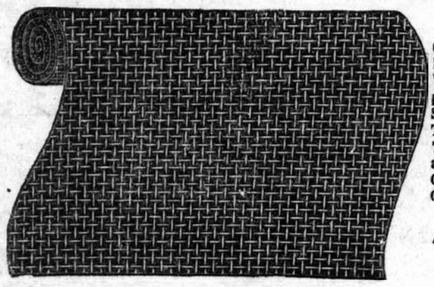

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RUMANIA BOUND TO TERMS OF SLAVERY.

THE MONOLOLY OF THE CONQUERORS

What the peace forcibly concluded with Germany means to Rumania is clearly explained in the following article contributed to the "Secolo" (Milan) by a well-informed Rumanian correspondent.

The resignation of the Averescu Ministry, Mackensen's new "ultimatum" for the immediate resumption of the peace negotiations, and the presentation of a list of the persons who are to be banished are all facts which prove that outside a group of the Germanophile party in Bucharest, which is ready to accept anything, Rumanian politicians and public men generally do not wish to sign the so-called peace which the Central Powers intend to impose on their country.

None of them could sign a treaty which would signify the complete subjection of their country to the Central Powers. Marghiloman, the chief of one of the Germanophile groups in Bucharest—the other is led by Peter Carp—would have liked to ascend to power after the signature of the treaty, but nobody was willing to assume the shameful task. So Marghiloman was compelled to assume power before the conclusion of peace.

It is easy to understand this aversion, since Germany's peace conditions are so brutal that even the most ardent Germanophiles were unable to regard them as acceptable. This explains the reservations of Carp in these circumstances. Carp is a fanatical pro-German, but at the same time he is a proud man. He was ingenuous enough to believe that Germany, in recompense for his devotion, would have been less harsh towards his country. Now he has an opportunity of convincing himself—others knew it long ago—that Gretchen is merely a character in literature, that German sentimentality does not exist and that Germany has no pity for the vanquished. Not desiring to subscribe to the ruin of his country, Carp stood aside, leaving the road open for Marghiloman.

TOTAL SERVITUDE.

In Rumania everybody knows that Germany's conditions means the total servitude of the country to the Central Powers.

Before the war Rumania had an area of about 87,000 square miles, and a population of about 8,000,000 inhabitants. The loss of the Dobrudja, in the first place, implies a decrease of 15,000 square miles, and about 600,000 people. The extent of territory claimed by Hungary along the Carpathians as a "strategical guarantee" is not yet fixed. But if the German peace should be confined to these territorial annexations, Rumania, although diminished and driven from the sea, and even though compelled to lose millions of acres of forests situated in the Carpathians, might still hope, in the course of time to reconstitute herself and prepare for her future.

OIL SUPPLY COMMANDEERED.

Rumania will be compelled to sell to the Central Powers the surplus of her national production at prices fixed in advance. There is no comparison between the economic conditions imposed on Russia, and those to which Rumania is obliged to subscribe. Russia has been forced to bring into force once again the old treaty of commerce with Germany. Rumania is compelled in addition to accept conditions which make her the slave of the Central Powers. She will no longer be able to produce and sell freely to whomsoever she likes; consequently she will not be able to buy wherever she likes.

One clause, which is really monstrous, ncerns the oil-bearing region of the co. ntry. The whole of this district, which, com ning at the Carpathians, descends begin into the Rumanian plain, will be deeply an extra-territorial region and declared er the control of Hungary. Germany, Aust ria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey will superintend the refining of petroleum and divide the production between themselves while Rumania, which has no other form of fuel, will only be entitled to a part of the production.

The freedom of navigation on the Danube will exist no longer for Rumania, except under the strict control of the Central Empires. Driven from the sea, Rumania will not even be free on the Danube. Judging from the conditions which have so far been made known by the Austro-German Press, there can be no doubt that the definitive treaty will reveal in all its horror the impossible situation that will been created for Rumania. This treaty of a be a model for the strangulation of a people.

As a result of the peace treaty Rumania will cease to exist as an independent country. It will be completely under the domination of the Central Empires. The latter, under the pretext of ensuring the carrying out of the clauses of the treaty, will impose on Rumania organs of control which will act with absolute authority. Under a disguised form Rumania will become a German protectorate.—"Daily Chronicle."

UTILISATION OF DOGS' WOOL.

Owing to the scarcity of sheep's wool, attention has recently been called by the British Dogs' Wool Association to the importance of collecting the wool of long-haired dogs with a view to supplying the Red Cross Society with material for making garments for wounded soldiers. At the Victoria and Albert Museum, in Room 123, on the first floor, there is a small exhibition to demonstrate the possibilities of this movement. Here are shown specimens of the raw wool of several breeds of dogs, examples of yarn spun from it, and some small knitted pieces, including a cuff, made from poodle-dog's hair, which was first shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Most of these specimens have been supplied by the British Dogs' Wool Association, Royal Academy, Piccadilly, W. 1.—"Westminster Gazette."

SINN FEIN ANNIVERSARY.

POLICE PREVENT CELEBRATION AT DUBLIN.

On the day of the second anniversary of the Sinn Fein outbreak in mail week, the Dublin police took steps to prevent such a celebration as took place last Easter Monday when republican flags were displayed on the ruined post office and the summit of Nelson's pillar in Sackville-street.

A police guard prevented entry to the post office and the entrance of the pillar, and dispersed a large crowd which had gathered in the vicinity about noon in an ticipation of a demonstration.

REFUSING TO DIG TRENCHES.

Found guilty on a charge of refusing to dig trenches at Richmond Barracks, Private Henry Marmony, Non-Combatant Corps, was sentenced, at Dublin, to a year's hard labour, but six months were remitted. Two other members of the same corps were sentenced to six months each.

NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED.

By order of the competent military authority the police supressed the "May News," and seized the plant.

At Dublin police-court three young men were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for illegal drilling.

WOMEN WAITERS.

Are women waiters more frank than men in the way of letting their customers into the secrets of their employers? I have wondered, writes the London correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," since I heard a smart waitress at a restaurant giving advice to a diner as to the dishes he should choose. She was frankness itself. "Salmon? Let's see, how much is it? No—it's not worth that—very small portions. You'll get more value for your money if you have so-and-so!" And so it went on, right through the menu. The old-fashioned waiter would suggest to an accustomed diner that such-and-such was very good to-day, thus delicately indicating that it would be wise to choose it; but I doubt whether he ever indulged in such appalling frankness as to the relation between price and value. None the less, there may be wisdom in the woman's way. Above all, diners like to feel that their attendant is taking a personal interest in their meal; and it is flattering to them to think that the waiter is putting their interests before those of the establishment—whether she is really doing so or not.

PARIS CHURCH HORROR.

CARDINAL'S OUTBURST AT THE GERMAN OUTRAGE.

The newspapers confirm the number of victims of the long-range bombardment in mail week of a church in Paris as seventy-five killed and ninety wounded.

In addition to M. Stroehlin, Counsellor of the Swiss Legation, and Brigadier-General Francfort, of the reserves, the wife of the former was among the number of killed. The other victims include Dr. Delonvrier, Dr. Mendelssohn, Count Jean Maussion, and Miss Comingham.

Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, who was an eye-witness of the outrage, exclaimed: "The accursed have chosen the day of the commemoration of the death of Christ to slaughter innocent women and children. I never believed they could be so brutal."

Numerous shell splinters, the newspapers add, were gathered up and taken to a laboratory for examination, which disclosed that they were of a similar kind to those belonging to shells employed in the previous bombardments.

An Exchange telegram says: Further details available regarding the bombardment of the Paris church from the long range German gun state that the frightful noise caused by the bursting of the shell shook the edifice to its foundations, causing a large portion of the arches and the left side of the nave to collapse. Cries of horror from the terror-stricken worshippers filled the air. The shell struck one of the large pillars between the windows which sustain the roof, which caused it to collapse, and brought the arch down. Stones and the heavy structure material came down from a height of sixty feet, which fell on the congregation. Splinters and portions of the exploded shell flew about in all directions. Some fragments of the metal struck the wall of the nave and the organ.—"Westminister Gazette".

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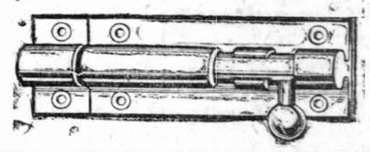

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A TALK WITH ROOSEVELT.

"T. R." is good American for Theodore Roosevelt. It goes sweetly into a headline, it becomes an endearment by repetition and all of us are more prone to use an affectionate name since Colonel Roosevelt was ill, and since a German shell in France dinted the arm, body, and leg of the most stalwart of his four fighting sons—of Archie, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

Personally, I had a strong wish to see this great American in his home at Oyster Bay before he was back again in the dust of public meetings, as there would be more chance of talking of the things that matter and not of mere politics. In a few days' time he was to come out of his convalescence at home and journey to a platform in Maine to set the Republican note for his party. It may be in need of his tuning-fork.

Things fell out exactly as I had hoped. We talked of most subjects—Ireland, republicanism, the negro question, common acquaintances, books, birds, beasts, and "bugs," but more of the red danger than of the profiteer, more of John Buroughs and Spring Rice, with whom I had once hunted black woodpecker on a Stockholm island, than of the Democrats or the President. Yet he said some weighty things on the great issue which I will quote in due order.

What do you suppose Colonel Roosevelt was doing when I reached the door of his most beautiful home, high up above sound, among the woods of Sagamore Hill? He is busy with speeches and dictates several hundred letters a day, and contributes regularly to a Middle West newspaper, but at this moment he was indignantly answering some writer on natural history who had gone wrong on South African deer and was backing the excesses of the Neo-Darwinians—the word is the colonel's—on the subject of protective coloration.

VIRILE AS EVER.

He saw me from his desk and came around to open the door himself, and took me to the wide inner hall, which is a treasure-cave strewn with gems in precious metals and in vellum, and has vast ivory tusks for its stalactites and stalagmites. It is a great room to talk in while you sit in the deep window and look out over the spacious view, sip English tea, and handle untold treasures, the gifts of Kings and Emperors or the booty of many continents.

Colonel Roosevelt has been dangerously ill and is well again. The Amazonian fever that settled in his ears has left him deaf on one side, although I noticed no deafness, and he is still re-learning the instinct of balance almost as a child learns it. Otherwise he is still, as ever, the compact epitome of American virility. Every word he utters is separate and clear-cut, every thought is vigorous as it finds precise expession past the barrier of the most perfect teeth on the continent.

His memory is amazing, capacious as his deep chest and strong as the lines on his forehead. It is more than Macaulayan especially for faces and names. He can name on occasion people you are thinking of. I happened to be saying something about protective mimicry in animals, when he capped me by a reference to an Oxford professor. "Even Poulton, good man as he is goes to absurd excesses," he said. Professor Poulton was the very man whose work and whose spacious evidence were in my mind at the moment.

His uncanny recollection of faces and names is the natural outcome of the intense humanity of the man. The longer you talk, the more his gift of kindly concrete humanity comes out into the open. It is a little hidden at first by his preciseness of speech and the armour common to public men. But the disguise falls off in the twinkling of an eye when common congenial ground is touched, and perhaps it is never worn for many minutes in the circle of his home. His very clothes forbid it. They suggest a workaday farmer or gamekeeper, and I had an insane desire to ask whether his grey homespun stockings were not knit on the spot before the farm hearth during the winter evenings.

AMERICA'S PART.

One cannot talk for long in war time without coming around to lost friends and lost opportunities. Colonel Roosevelt was saying how humble he felt in the presence of people like Viscount Grey and F. C. Selous—they saw so much in nature that he, naturalist though he is to his finger-tips, would miss. And I spoke of the pity of Selous's death, the oldest lieutenant in the British Army, and the fittest man I knew.

"Yes, yes," he said with a sigh. "But what a fine death! And Selous would have wished it so." It was a great epitaph to a great fighter from a great fighter; and so we came to spea ko fthe war and America's part in it.

Colonel Roosevelt has four sons and a brother-in-law fighting; one was wounded in France, one is in our armed motor service in Mesopotamia, and one is in the Flying Corps. It is the supreme regret of his life, as he did not attempt to disguise, that he was not with that noble company. If only he could have gone to France with the division he was personally raising the day after war broke out he could have been in the trenches last September with 10,000 men. There came back to memory his fighting time in the Spanish War. Within 60 days of the raising of his recruits in America his men were already veterans—one-third of the officers and one-fifth of the men were casualties on the field.

He spoke with admiration of the coloured troops. "They will fight well. I know they will fight well for I have fought with them. Well led, they are good as any troops you could wish. If I had gone to France with my division we should have had two coloured regiments, one of them entirely officered by its own men, and after fighting with them I know they would have given a good account of themselves."

I could not well ask him of the size and immediacy of the American contribution to the armies in France, National, international and vital as the subject is, it is still involved in the details of administration. But he said this, weighing his words: "America will exercise a constantly-increasing pressure in all departments until the war is won. Things are not going so quickly as we should like. But this will be assured because some of us are seeing to it that the people shall be told the truth." He added a note of admiration for the special school of public truth-teller at the shell crisis in England.

A correction he made in my recollection of his words is characteristic of the man. I had thought his tense had been future and conditional, that he had said the war would be won "if" the people were told the truth." "No, not if," say 'because,'" he corrected, and there is the best ground for confidence in his amendment.

With that message I said "Good-bye," but he made me promise to come for a longer period on a special date in May, when red wings would flash like shrapnel sparks in the tops of the trees. Like the Happy Warrior, his master-bias is still towards Nature.

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CHAPTER XIV.

VON SCHENCK SEEKS THE PACHA.

Late on the night of the escape of the German, Von Schenck, from the Citadel, Ibrahim Pacha was busily engaged in his private room at his own house in the Avenue Marabout. Seated at a big office table covered with papers and under a strong green-shaded light, he was working hard in absolute stillness, his whole thoughts concentrated on a pile of papers before him. He had removed his red fez, which was on the table by his side; his close-cropped black head, with the white hair showing over the temples was bent over his work. The night was hot, the long French windows of the room stood open, showing a flood of moonlight in the garden beyond. He had been at work hours, for he did not spare himself, and the night was waning; already the wailing of a Muezzin in the minaret of a distant mosque could be heard calling the people to prayer before the dawn. Ibrahim got up, took a cigarette from a big cabinet in which were thousands, each sort having a compartment to itself.

He walked two or three times up and down the room, smoking his cigarette, and then the cries of the distant Muezzin were mixed with another sound, the soft tread of a man's footsteps. A native in a long black robe came through the French window, blocking out the moonlight, which was merging into the faint dawn.

The man was expected and Ibrahim beckoned him in.

"Sit there, Von Schenck," he said, "and we will talk this matter over."

The German came in and took a seat.

"Have you got a cigar?" he asked.

Ibrahim indicated a bix on his table and a tantalus of spirits: Von Schenck helped himself to both and watched the Pacha walking to and fro as he spoke to him.

"Allow me to point out Herr Hauptmann," Ibrahim continued, "that to ring me up on the telephone and demand assistance in your present predicament was an unwise and very hazardous proceeding from your point of view, but that is your affair, not mine."

"I frequently do unwise and hazardous things," continued the German in his own language. "I like doing them."

Ibrahim bent his head.

"Well, what do you expect me to do?" he answered.

The German gulped down some raw brandy and turned upon him savagely.

"I expect you to give me every assistance in your power as becomes the servant of my Imperial Master the Kaiser."

The Pacha's body seemed suddenly to stiffen.

"Not quite so fast, Herr Hauptmann. Your assumption goes too far."

"Too far, do you deny—"

Ibrahim cut the German's sentence short by holding up his hand.

"You are going ahead too fast; you are assuming too much."

"Do you deny," said the German in a bullying tone, "that you are taking the gold of my Imperial master?"

The Pacha answered him quite coolly:

"Let us make a little review of the situation," he suggested, halting in his walk, and facing Von Schenck; "now from your point of view it is simply this: five years ago you and I met in Berlin. I was at that time doing some confidential work for your Foreign Office, and was of course being paid for my trouble. During the very pleasant time I spent in Berlin we became friends, and tasted some of the pleasures of your capital in each other's society. That is so?"

"That is so," continued the Hauptmann.

"Then we drifted apart, you to your Army work, I to finish up the somewhat complicated task I had been given to perform by your Government, and when that was completed to take service with another country."

Another country? Von Schenk queried incredulously.

"Another country. I am, as you well know, a free lance: I consider myself bound to no country; I am the faithful servant of that country which for the moment happens to be supplying me with bread and butter."

He walked to the cabinet, helped himself to a fresh cigarette, lit it and began to smoke again.

"I do not understand you," the German answered, "when a man is admitted to our secret service, he takes an oath which binds him to it for life."

"I took no such oath."

"I do not believe you!"

Ibrahim shrugged his square shoulders, but took no further notice of the German contradiction.

"You know you are in the pay of the German Government now," Von Schenck persisted. "You must be, everybody in Cairo says so."

"Every body in Cairo is saying a good many things which I don't approve of, but which don't affect my sleep much. But to return to the main point, what do you want me to do, Von Schenck?"

The other answered roughly:

"It is quite clear what you must do. I require assistance to get out of Cairo. You must take me through the guards in your motor car. To do this you must supply me with other clothes. You must give me food and money. You must send, for me, a message to my Government with whom I have no doubt you are in close communication."

Ibrahim shook his head.

"You are working on a wrong assumption," he answered. "You have no claim on me whatever."

"You say that you will not give me all the assistance in your power, which I claim in the name of my Imperial master. You who have taken German gold you will not obey this demand? I tell you if you do not, you will be tried by a Court-martial and shot."

"When?" coolly answered the Pacha.

"When the Turko-German army comes triumphantly marching into Cairo."

Ibrahim flicked the white ash off his cigarette, but was otherwise unmoved at the prospect.

"No," he said presently, "I don't attach much importance to your demands; but on the other hand, as we were once upon a time friends and companions, I don't like the idea of turning you out to be trapped and shot, without at least doing something for you."

"What will you do?"

"I will give you a meal, a handful of cigars, five hundred piastres, and an hour's start of the police."

"A thousand devils. And you refuse to take me out of Cairo in your motor car?"

"I refuse absolutely. You seem to have lost sight of one point, Herr von Schenck, and that is that at the present time I am the servant of the Sultan of Egypt and his Government. He is now providing me with my very necessary bread and butter."

"Butterbrod!" snapped the German derisively. "You are living in a palace like a prince!"

The Pacha took out his watch. "Come, Von Schenck," he said, "I don't want to seem inhospitable, but the dawn is beginning to break, and you had better be seeking some other place of shelter. You cannot remain here. You would compromise me."

"Compromise you!" Von Schenck cried truculently, "if you do not do as I bid you, I will denounce you to the English as a German spy."

Ibrahim smiled.

"And get shot for your pains the next morning. No, Von Schenck, that cat won't jump. In addition the English would not listen to you. They would not believe you."

"Supposing I refuse to leave here?"

"Then, Herr Hauptmann, I should have no choice, but the painful alternative of handing you over to the Egyptian police."

Von Schenck looked round the room, and caught sight of the clock. It was getting late. He poured himself out more brandy, seized a handful of cigars, and held out his other hand to the Pacha for the money. Ibrahim placed in it notes for five hundred piastres. "In this little parcel," he added, taking a paper packet from a drawer in his table, "you will find enough food for the day. Now remember, for the sake of old times, you have an hour's start."

Ibrahim turned his back to close the drawer in his table; he heard the rush of footsteps and turned again quickly.

Von Schenck was covering him with a revolver.

"How stupid of you, Herr Pacha," he said, "to leave your revolver so temptingly on the side table with the belt and cartridge pouch so handy. It places me now in such an advantageous position. Now," he continued—"you will be kind enough to at once furnish me with another two thousand piastres. I have no doubt you have that sum in this room, in fact I saw a good store of notes in the drawer from which you took the miserable five hundred. Now be quick, Herr Pacha, for my fingers are itching for that two thousand piastres, and this revolver may go off at any moment against my will."

But whatever may have been the failings of Ibrahim Pacha, and they were said to be many—want of courage was not among them.

He pretended to go towards the drawer in which he kept his money, then suddenly ducked, seized a chair and hurled it at Von Schenck. The latter avoided the chair, which went crashing through the window, and at once fired, missed Ibrahim, fired again into the smoke with the same result and bolted into the garden, the Pacha was close behind him when he vaulted a gate and disappeared into the semi-darkness.

"Good riddance to you, Von Schenck," remarked Ibrahim as he returned to the room, and announced to his astonished servants that the house had been entered by robbers! "But what a fool I was to leave that revolver lying about with a supply of ammunition. He's heeled now against the whole world."

CHAPTER XV.

GERMAN VENGEANCE.

It was late in the evening, after sundown, of that same day that Von Schenck escaped from the house of Ibrahim Pacha that an officer in the uniform of the R.F.C. sauntered easily from one of the little wooden huts assigned to flying officers at the Aerodrome, and took his way towards a somewhat antiquated machine which had been prepared for a flight, and round which the mechanics were standing ready. Apparently the machine did not please him or something had put him out, for he stamped his foot as he approached it. Nevertheless, he said nothing. But got straight into the pilot's seat, raised his hand, and was duly assisted off. The mechanics stood watching the machine as it rose into the half darkness of the sky.

It had risen three minutes when another officer appeared hurriedly and addressed the mechanics:

"Who the devil has gone off in that Henry Farman?" he inquired angrily.

The men turned in amazement.

"Why we thought you had, sir," the N.C.O. replied; "it must have been your double!"

Arthur Blake—for it was he—was trying to gather in the situation, when an officer's servant came up.

"An awful thing's happened, sir," he cried, "Mr. Warren's been murdered."

Arthur ran across with the man to Warren's quarters; someone had lit a lamp and was standing by the bed. On it lay the body of poor Warren, a long native knife still sticking in his heart.

"Whatever can these be, sir?" one of the servants inquired, holding up a long black Egyptian cloak, and the linen of a turban.

One, the only, answer rose to Blake's lips:

"Von Schenck's."

Then the whole trick flashed upon him. Von Schenck, the fugitive, had played his own trick once more. He had crept into the officers' quarters of the Aerodrome, there were many natives employed about the Mess, and no doubt he had passed unnoticed. He had probably seen poor Warren asleep on his bed, crept in and murdered him as he slept. A glance round the room showed where the German had got the change of clothes from, a suit case was lying at the foot of the bed ransacked, and Warren's flying kit was missing.

"He has gone off in that old Farman," Arthur cried, and dashed out in the direction of the hangars. He could plainly hear the noisy engines of the Farman not far off, and he accurately noted the direction.

"Get me out that Newport in five minutes," he cried to the group of mechanics still standing discussing the murder of Lieutenant Warren, "and I will give you five pounds." There was a rush for the hangars, and Blake went to his quarters for his flying kit and revolver.

Well within the five minutes the Newport machine was ready, and the men standing by: he handed them the promised notes, got into the pilot's seat and sat and listening, he could still hear the propeller of the old Farman in the same direction. He turned on his searchlight for a moment to see that it was in order, then gave the signal and rose into the air.

He headed his machine straight for the fugitive, and set himself to get the utmost out of his engines; he knew that in point of speed the Farman had no chance against him. It was a beautiful evening; as he rose the air became clearer, and there was still light from the sun's after ray. With great joy he caught sight of the Farman in the distance, looking like a big fly.

"Now I think I have got you, Herr Von Schenck," muttered Blake to himself exultingly, as he put his Newport to the fullest speed its engines could produce, "it will be an odd thing if I do not do justice upon you before the moon rises."

Blake now worked out in his mind the task before him. As far as he could calculate without the help of maps or figures, Von Schenck would have nearly a hundred miles to fly before he reached the nearest point at which he could descend into the enemy lines in safety. The greater part of this flight, it was annoying to think, he would make without any interference from our anti-aircraft guns, as, of course, he was flying in a British plane. Blake gritted his teeth as he thought of this, and cursed the man's devilish cunning. He must have lain hid and heard him order out the old Farman machine for a trial, and then taken his place. In height and build they were much the same; this was indeed a turning of the tables on him for his escape with Vera in the purloined Taube. Still he did not despair of putting matters right. The old Farman was putting in good time in the hand of the expert German airman, but the was doing better. Already the plane in front seemed growing in size, but they were both flying fast and Cairo was quickly left behind.

Blake exerted every ingenuity to increase his speed, but he was chagrined to see the Canal beginning to glitter in the light of the moon before he got in any way on terms with the German. The noises of the propellers prevented any possibility of hailing him, he could only settle down and overhaul him, he knew he had a long distance to go and he felt very confident of the result. They had been flying in this manner for a considerable time and Blake was getting nearer and nearer to Von Schenck, when the latter opened revolver fire upon him. It was quite clear that the Lewis gun with which the Farman was fitted was useless to the German. He therefore had to rely upon his two revolvers, the one taken from Ibrahim Pacha and poor Warren's, which he had appropriated after so treacherously killing him. The shots whizzed harmlessly by Blake, and he did not even trouble to reply to them; he felt confident of getting near enough to the German to make sure of him and he did not want the bother of re-charging his pistol in his flight.

Presently it became clear that something was going on it front, three planes appeared and from the flashes coming from them it was apparent that they were fighting. These planes were also perfectly visible to Von Schenck. Almost immediately he altered his course and steered for the sea, which now appeared glittering in the moonlight.

This made very little difference to Blake, it was rather in his favour as the German would have a longer distance to fly. He simply altered his course and followed him.

Now began some evolutions in the air, which must have been both interesting and puzzling to the watchers below. Here were two British machines in the air, one unmistakably chasing the other, both carried the Allies sign, neither could be fired upon.

Blake had run so close to the German that he drew his revolver and was about to chance a shot at the figure in the pilot's seat, but before he could fire, the German nose-dived perpendicularly. Blake lost no time and did the same, but already the German had gained a little, and this had to be picked up. How Von Schenck must have cursed because he could not communicate with his friends over the Canal. Still he was full of fight, and there was no trick known to airmen he did not play on Blake.

Sometimes they were so close that Arthur could have shot him with ease, but then before he could get his revolver up the German would bank or nose-dive and avoid him, and the chase began again. It resolved itself at last into a trial of skill at dodging in the air, and both were experts at the art. Finally, Von Schenck executed a superb and hazardous bank, turned, dived, dived under Blake's machine, and the next moment he felt the bullets from Von Schenck's revolver rattling against the steel plate below his seat. Had they rattled there alone it would have mattered little, but horror of horrors, Blake found that one bullet had penetrated the petrol tank. This was turning the tables on him with his own trick with a vengeance.

There was nothing for it but to descend, and leave Von Schenck to go his way with the purloined machine; he hastened to make as good a descent as he could while the petrol lasted.

It was a bitter pill to swallow to let him go with the British machine and Warren unavenged, but there was no help for it.

The German was already heading for his own lines; Blake emptied his revolver in his direction, and got in reply a derisive wave of the arm in mock farewell.

They had drifted far in their flight, and at first Blake feared he was once more likely to fall into the enemy's hands, but as he planed lower and lower, he became aware that an almost equally unfortunate fate was before him. In his chase with Von Schenck, they had flown out to sea, without being aware of it as far as he was concerned. Now as the plane descended he could see no sign of land at all. Nothing but the rippling sheen of the waves in the moonlight.

CHAPTER XVI.

VERA APPEALS TO HER FATHER.

Lady Vera stood before her father on the second day after Arthur Blake had left the Aerodrome in his pursuit of Von Schenck. Her face was bloodless, her eyes showed signs of weeping, although she shed no tears then, but the tremor of her lips told of suffering. Lord Mellingborough had just laid his newspaper on the breakfast table.

"If he had been here now I am sure, father," she said, "you would no longer withhold your consent to our marriage."

The remark seemed to give the old Marquess pain; he did not answer it directly.

"Because an officer is reported missing," he said, "it does not mean that he is killed. A dozen things may have happened to him. He may have been taken prisoner."

Vera shook her head sadly.

"No, that would be bad enough,' she said, "but the message you received last night from G. H. Q. said distinctly that he had been seen over the sea with his machine evidently injured, and that although destroyers had patrolled the spot all day yesterday nothing had been seen of him.

"The German evidently got away", the Marquess said with a frown.

"Arthur must have been either shot by that villain," said Vera, "or his machine must have got out of control. I only wish I had been with him," she added bitterly.

"You must not talk like that, Vera", her father said with an effort, a very poor one, at severity, "you know I have never given my consent to your engagement, and the matter would doubtless have been forgotten by you both within a few months. Be sensible."

Vera shook her head, her face was pitiful.

"I shall never forget him," she said mournfully, "if he should never come back, I shall never marry another man. But answer my question, father. If he were here now, would you sanction our engagement? Remember you said yourself he was a gallant officer."

The old man looked at her, and there was great pity in his face.

"He was a gallant officer," he murmured sadly. "I never denied that."

Vera slipped into a chair by his side and took his hand:

"Father," she said very quietly, "I am your only child, and I have a right to ask you a question. Is not Ibrahim Pacha at the bottom of your refusal to allow me to be engaged to Arthur? I know," she went on tenderly, "that you are unhappy after his visits to you. I cannot help seeing this. Is it possible for you to tell me the reason of it all— Why should Ibrahim want to prevent my marriage with Arthur?" The old man was moved, his face twitched and he turned it away from her.

"You are asking me some hard questions, Vera," he said: "young ladies don't understand these things."

She fell on her knees by his side.

"Tell me everything, father dearest", she said, putting her arm round his neck. "you are different even to me now; I am sure you would never have been so cruel as to deny me Arthur in the old time. Even when you were worried to death in England over money matters before the war, you were not like this to me; you always told me that I should marry the man that I loved, and I love Arthur, father, with all my heart. Think, too, I have no mother to go to now in my sorrow, if mother were here I know she would take my part."

The old man bowed his head between his hands and sobbed: "You don't know what pain you are giving me, dear," he said. Her arms were round his neck now, she soothed him like a child.

"Don't cry, father," she said, "I did not mean to give you pain." The old marquess dried his eyes and put his arm round his daughter.

"Do you know, Vera," he said, "I sometimes think that I am too old for this new game of war. It is beyond me, it is different from old wars, and its methods are strange to me. Sometimes I am sorry I accepted this appointment and came out here. Sometimes I think I should have done more good at home."

"If it will be any relief to you, father," Vera continued, "tell me everything. I will be your very safe confidante. You know I am reserved. I don't babble of your affairs."

He gently put her arms from his neck and rose from his seat and paced the room.

"If there were anything I could tell you, dear," he said softly, "I would tell it, but there is nothing."

"Cannot I do anything to alleviate the trouble that worries you?" she asked plaintively. She had risen from her knees, and was watching him appealingly. "Can I do nothing to lighten it by sharing it with you?"

"You can do nothing," he answered decisively.

The door opened and Hugh Vereker entered with a pile of papers.

"Would you like to sign these here, sir?" he asked the General, "or in your office?"

"I may as well sign them here, Vereker," he said, "put them on the writing-table."

Vereker put down the papers, and the General sat at the table and examined them, signing them as he finished with each. Vereker came over to Vera, and offered her his hand; his manner was sympathetic, even sad, but in his eyes there was triumph.

"I am so sorry," he said, "so very sorry."

"If you have anything serious to tell me," Vera answered, turning heart-sick, "tell me at once."

He hesitated, then said:—

"We have just received news that the plane has been picked up by a destroyer."

"Did they find any trace of Arthur?"

"None."

(To be continued on Sunday the 2nd inst.)

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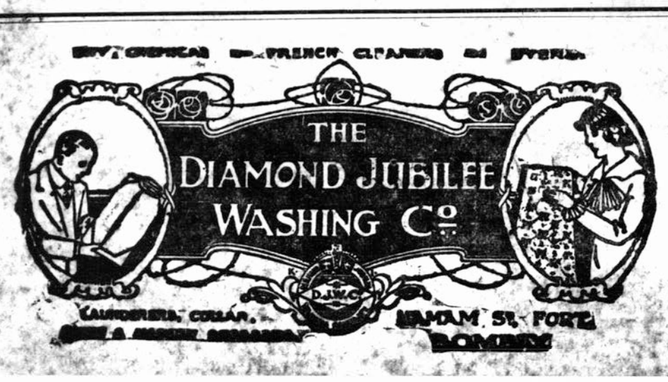

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